The Standard

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Telegrams.

(Per Havas Agency.)

United Kingdom

London, 29th—At a banquet given in Southport in honour of the Hon. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that gentleman asserted that instead of objecting to the Dongola expedition France, should rather be grateful to England, since the safety of Egypt was very important for her interests. Mr. Curzon strongly insisted that from no point of view could the expedition be considered a provocation to France, or indeed to any other Power.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

The Rebels carry Piñar del Rio by assault.

Madrid, 29th—The news reached here this evening that the city of Piñar del Rio had fallen into the hands of the Cuban insurgents. It is known that the expedition recently landed from the Bermuda under the command of General Calixto Garcia. took part in the assault. The outlying forts having been rendered untenable the Spanish troops fell back on the citadel which was stormed with great fury by the rebels aided by the artillery, arrived by the Bermuda including a Hotchkiss gun. The insurgents set fire to a portion of the city before retiring to escape the forces sent against them by General Weyler. Piñar del Rio is a city of 22,000 souls. Details of the losses have not yet been received.

France

Paris, 29th—The Church of San Salvador in Lille, the principal city of the Northern Department, was to-day totally destroyed by fire. Notwithstanding the efforts of the fire-brigade aided by several companies of infantry, the flames spread to the adjacent hospital which was also reduced to ashes. The inmates were happily all saved, but a number of them mistaking some bottles of poison for liqour, were quickly struggling in horrible agonies. Six died at once and several others are almost at the last gasp.

Italy

Rome, 29th—The newspaper warfare continues respecting the policy of the Rudini Cabinet. Those supporting Crispi insist that should the new proposals to carried into effect the country would be seriously prejudiced.

A feeling is prevalent that the Minister may any day be overthrow by an adverse vote in Parliament on some of the administrative reforms sketched in the programme announced on the opening day.

To-morrow the foreign policy of the Government is to be called in question. The Opposition will condemn the reported alliance with England and being forward a vote of censure on the Ministry for that new departure.

It is now certain that General Baratieri will be tried by court-martial.

Review of the Week.

Although the activity of the Chilian and Argentine Government in arming shews no abatement, there has been no increased alarm with reference to the interminable Limits Question, and a conviction is now gaining ground that both Governments are pursuing a Fabian policy. As a matter of fact, our Transandine neighbours are far more alarmed about the foretold earthquakes than the oft predicted war. Professor Falb's prophecy that the whole of Chile was to be shaken yesterday by a terrible earthquake spread a feeling of panic that smacks of medieval superstition. Numbers of families abandoned Santiago, Valparaiso and other towns. People passed the night in the streets; so that it may be said that although the country was not shaken by any subterranean commotion, the whole nation was convulsed by a mental earthquake, by a panic which is certainly not in accordance with the traditional stoicism and courage of the Chilian race. In spite of the general misgiving of an approaching calamity, President Montt and his Cabinet devoted some hours to the study of the Limits Question, and decided to propose a new protocol, of which the main conditions are as follows:—

1st. Cession of the Puna de Atacama to Argentina.

2nd. From the 26th to the 46th parallels the demarcation shall be made in accordance with existing treaties, an arbitrator to be named to decide any differences that may crop up.

3rd. From the 46th to the 52nd parallels the line of demarcation shall be the 72nd meridian.

These conditions were discussed yesterday by the Cabinet in the Red House, but nothing has as yet transpired, and the only result so far is a delay in the settlement of the difficulty. President Montt will submit the question to the Chilian Congress, from which it is to be inferred that his shoulders are too weak to bear the responsibility of coming to an arrangement either one way or the other. To refer the case to the Legislature is to imperil the stability of the Cabinet, and is almost tantamount to an invitation to the people to take an active part in the discussion of a question which should only be ventilated in the secrecy of the Foreign Office. The move is a dangerous one.

As regards the development of events abroad, the week has been most lively. Lord Salisbury, who is quietly sojourning in Nice, has scored two great diplomatic victories. He has carried his point in Egypt in spite of France and Russia, and now we learn by the cable that he has purchased the important Delagoa Bay Possession from Portugal. This bay is the largest and the safest on the South East African Coast. If affords good anchorage, and vessels of the largest draught can enter, whereas the other bays that indent the coast are almost useless for any vessel drawing over eight feet. Two or three years ago, as our readers may remember. there was a terricle row in connection with the Delagoa Bay between England and Portugal. Our old friend Mr. Petre was the Minister in Lisbon at the time, and under his very nose the excited Portuguese burned piles of British merchandise in the streets. The British Government was compelled to send a fleet to the mouth of the Tagus, and nothing but the British men-of-war at a cannon's shot from the famous Bethlehem Tower could prevent the infuriated inhabitants from attacking the very Legation. All that ill-feeling has passed away, and hard-up Portugal accepts to-day five millions sterling for the Key of South Africa. The foreign policy of Lord Salisbury—whatever objection may be entertained to his management of home affairs—is one chain of diplomatic victories.

The practical recognition of Cuban Belligerency has again strained the relations between Spain and the United States, and we note that the Washington Government has ordered 9 cruisers and 15 torpedo boats. As regards the Cuban Revolution, it is impossible to say how matters stand, owing to the conflicting news received from the seat of war. According to the Spaniards, Maceo and Gomez have been routed a dozen times, and the struggle is over. But the Revolutionary advices tell a different tale, and the rebel leaders continue to burn down towns and villages and to dodge the Royal troops. A sanguinary side-light in this terrible struggle is the cruelty of General Weyler, who is now shooting his prisoners.

The Italians are determined to carry on the campaign in Abyssinia, and a fresh contingent of 9000 men has been sent out to reinforce General Baldissera. The negotiations for peace may therefore be considered as abandoned. In connexion with this Italian campaign, we must mention, as a local event of importance, the great manifestation which took place last Wednesday in our streets to proclaim Argentine sympathy for Italy. In another column a full account will be found of this manifestation, which revealed the great strength of the Italian community and the popularity of their Minister, Count Antonelli, in our midst.

If it were not for the reaction in wheat, the cereal markets would have closed rather dull last week. The sudden demand in wheat sent prices up to 8.50, and it was whispered that even 9 dollars was paid, but these transactions were kept strictly private. Maize showed a decidedly weak aspect. Exporters did not seem inclined to operate in this grain. Several consignatarios told us that the present dull situation is due greatly to the bad quality of the article. The new crop is already attracting great attention, and for this reason holders of old stock should not be too exacting in their prices.

A little more business was noticed in the Rosario markets. Linseed sold a little better than usual, but the prices paid there were not as high as those paid here. The fluctuations in the gold premium threw a certain damper on wool transactions. The leading "artistas" held back waiting to see which way the gold eagle would turn. The fall in Antwerp also caused a certain depression, but this did not tell very heavily on the market, as the next day operations were resumed on their usual scale. Prices have not changed. Cross Lincoln and mezclas are more in demand.

SPORT.

PALERMO RACES.

Though yesterday's card had nothing inferior to offer from that of last Sunday's the issue of the various events took quite a different aspect. Big fields, a large attendance and good dividends were the main features of yesterday's meeting. Starts were very defective in most races, the result of which shewed that favourites went down all along the line excepting the last event where Elaine as first favourite cantered home by a couple of lengths to the good. Taking it all round it must have been a bad day for most backers. The opening stakes began with a wretched start from which Chapeuil took advantage in getting home an easy winnsr. The starting of the next race was much delayed by the disturbance of Carlequin and Martir and the latter was actually left at the post when the flag fell. Coming to the classic race a field of 15 candidates faced the starter and as Brise and Orsino were those best known for their recent performances both gained much opinion from the public and Brise was made a hot favourite while Orsino figured as second on the board. The starter had not much difficulty in getting them off which happened at such a bad moment that several were left beind while Orsino was immediately at the head of affairs winning without being troubled, by a length. Espoir then put a grand victory to her stable's credit over some respectable candidates. The other events merit no special comment.

The following from the details:

Premio Balmaceda.

For all horses that have not won more than one race. Distance 1400 metres. Prize $1200 to the 1st and and $100 to the 2nd.

	Yrs.	Ks.	
Stud Azur, Chaipuel, by Humewood out of Alondra	3	58½	1
Petite Ecurie, Asteroide	3	60½	2
Stud Porteñito Belgrano	3	57½	3

Also ran Sophist, Locust, Bacheliere, Reine des Prés Gnomo, Aereolithe, Kossaka, Rosita de la Plata and Guerra.

The flag dropped at a most inopportune moment, Chaipuel taking up the lead with Aeorlithe and Kossaka as nearest attendants, while the rest were a couple of lengths behind. Running into the straight Aerolithe and Kossaka gave way to Asteroide and Belgrano, who closed up to Chaipnel, the latter winning by one and a half lengths. Asteroide 2nd, Belgrano 3rd.

Sport.—Chaipuel $14.57. Place 5.50; Asteroide 6.67; Belgrano 9.42.

Premio Bay Rum.

For two-year-olds. Distance 1000 metres. Prize $1600.

	Yrs.	Ks.	
Stud La Redencion, Josefita, by Whipper in out of Avoca	2	50	1
Petite Ecurie, Lady Beautiful	2	50	2
J. B. Zubiaurre, Maria Inés	2	50	3

Also ran Timbó, Carlequin, Torrente, Alba II., Chula, Azucena and Martir.

After innumerable attempts, caused through the inquietude of Carlequin and Martir, the lot were sent away with a fair start. Carlequin jumped right in front, but was passed by Lady Beautiful when entering the straight. Passing the stand Josefita and Maria Ines got up to the leader, who was beaten a few metres before the post, Josefita winning by half a length from Ines, who was 2nd, Lady Beautiful 3rd. Martir was left at the post and took no part in the race.

Sport.—Josefina $14.69. Place 3.12; Lady Beautiful 2.68. Ines 2.48.

Premio Lavalle.

Handicap for all 2-year old colts and fillies. Distance 1100 mts. Prize $3,500 to the first and 500 to the 2nd.

	Yrs.	Ks.	
Ecurie Belgrano, Orsino by Orville out of Claudia	2	52	1
Stud Jefferson, Minerva	2	50	2
Petite Ecurie, Voladora	2	50	3

Also ran—Cacique, Idiota, Brise, Ingrata, Itala, Lady, Martir, Araña, Guerrilla, Talma, Don Gonzalo, Monte Carlo, Redoutable, Vanté, Ranquel and Activa.

The start in this race was such a wretched one that several horses were left behind, amongst them the great favourite Brise. Orsino was sent right to the front. having Minerva and Voladora as nearest attendants, while Lady joined the three entering the straight, and in this way they passed the winning post.

Sport—Orsino $7.01, Piacé 3.46; Minerva 7.40; Voladora 11.93.

Premio Bumblybuss.

Handicap for all horses. Distance 2100 metres. Prize $1800.

	Yrs.	Ks.	
Ecurie Pichiman, Espoir, by Gay Hermit out of Ante Diem	3	45	1
A. Lincoln, Imposible	3	57	2
Stud Paris, Maraton	5	56	3

Also ran—Cero, Rosemary and Laurel.

Espoir took up the lead from the start which she held all the way. In the straight Imposible tried hard to challenge, but could make no impression on Espoir who won by 1 length.

Sport—Espoir $18.00. Placé 6.09. Impossible 3.34.

Premio Becasse

Limited handicap. Distance 1600 metres. Prize 2500.

	Yrs.	Kls.	
Ecurie Sans Peur, Lafayette by Neapolis out of La Migraine	3	50	1
A. Lincoln, Ontario	3	58	2
Stud Palmar, Palmar	3	52	3

Also ran—Madreselva, Wagram, Pick Pocket Alcaide, Financista and Foc.

Ontario took up the head at the fall of the flag, having Financista, Lafayette and Alcaide as nearest attendants. Rounding the upper bend Lafayette passed the leader where Madreselva closed up. When in the straight, Lafayette drew away and won comfortably by a length, Ontario 2nd and Palmar 3rd.

Sport—Lafayette $10.80. Place 5.24, Ontario 8.77.

Premio Bordeaux

Handicap for all horses. Distance 1200 metres. Prize $1,500 to the 1st, 100 to the 2nd.

	Yrs.	Ks.	
Stud Santa Fé, Ana Maria by Cobham out of Anne of Austria	4	53	1
Ecurie Argentino, Huri	5	51	2
Stud Puri, Hipolito	3	53	3

Also ran—Bend'Or, Constance, Locust, Necio, May Blossom, and Princesse Catherine.

First away was Bend'Or with Ana Maria 2nd and Locust 3rd and the rest close up. Rounding the upper bend Locust fell back letting up Necio and Huri in turn. When ending the the strright, Ana Maria drew in front and went on to win by a good length. At the paddock Huri came with a great rush, but could only get 2nd place, while Hipolito was 3rd.

Sport Ana Maria $32:46. Placé 7.53, Huri 3.98, Hipolito 4.73.

Premio Brindis

Handicap for all horses. Distance 1800 Prize $1,700.

	Yrs.	Ks.	
Ecurie Pergamino, Elaine by Zanoni out of Elena	3	50	1
Stud Puri, Lowland Boy	3	45	2
Stud Santa Fé. Bonheur	4	44	3

Also ran—Rosemary, Pichincha, Gatito, Azahar, and Pilgrim.

At the fall of the flag Elaine took up the lead and separating herself by ½ a dozen lengths from her field won in a canter. Lowland Boy, who got a bad start made up a lot of ground, beating Bonheur for 2nd place.

Sport—Elaine $9.88. Placé 5.08, Lowland Boy 8.15.

CRICKET.

FLORES *v.* LOMAS.

This match was played at Flores yesterday and resulted in a win for the home club. by 105 runs. The visitors in fact broke down completely, but it must be said in defence that they were short four of their regular team, whilst Flores put about its strongest combination in the field. Then the latter also were again lucky in winning the toss, and they began so well that by lunch time the match was resolved itself into a question of whether Lomas could play out time or not. Rudd and Boyd and Dillon, all played good cricket, whilst Forrester treated us to some sensational hitting, which Tupholme put a stop to by sensational bowling, getting Forrester. Bennett and Elliot all out in one over—a maiden. As to the Lomas batting Arthur Anderson played very well for his 13, but no one really made a show till the close, when Douglas Gibson and Tupholme improved the score with 14 and 23 respectively. The match therefore was rather a tame one, an unusual teature with Lomas especially when they are getting the worst of it.

Flores winning the spin sent out Dillon and Rudd to start the innings, Tupholme and J. O. Anderson being told off for the attack. Runs came very fast and freely both scoring at about an equal pace until with close on 70 runs up Dillon was bowled off his oads for a rattling 32, made up of 4 fours, 3 threes, 4 twos and singles. Syer filled the vacancy but almost immediately retired bowled. Tupholme letting in E. R. Gifford. Meantime J. O. Anderson having proved very expensive to the tune of 29 runs in 3 overs, Bridger and H. Anderson were tried in lieu. Tupholme all the time keeping a splendid length. When Gifford joined another stand was made and over 40 runs put on before Rudd failed to catch on properly to Gibson and put the ball up to cover, retiring for a very fine 52 which included 1 six, 4 fours, 3 threes, 6 twos and 9 singles. He was very unlucky in getting out the very last ball before lunch. Boyd joined Gifford after the internal and runs again began to come freely till with the score standing at 129 Gibson sent Gifford back bowled and Forrester filled the gap. The new comer was in a very merry mood and with boundaries coming trom every over the score stood at 180 before Tupholme displaced Gibson and bowled Forrester middle stump. Bennet was next in, but gave little trouble, Tupholme again being the cause and event, whilst his next ball worked on Elliot, so that 180 for 4 wickets was now 180 for 7, and Tupholme's fresh analysis, a maiden and 3 wickets, Moscrop, the next man, then faced J. O. and after surviving an appeal for l. b. w. lifted two balls in succession to the on boundary, the next item being a nicely placed 3 by Boyd, which put the second century up. An over later the Flores Captain declared the innings closed, Boyd not out 44 and Moscrop idem 11, total of the innings 208 and about 2¼ hours left for Lomas to make the runs in. Boyd's innings was one of the features of the match, as he hit hard, gave no chances and made no oad stroke, his playing being exceeding fine; his runs comprised 4 fours. 2 threes, 7 twos and singles. Tupholme's analysis in a big score was wonderfully good.

Shortly after 3 p.m. Arthur and J. O. Anderson commenced for Lomas to the bowling of Gifford and Moscrop, Arthur getting three nice cuts past point for two each, J. O. being very off colour as he began with a mishit that Rudd at cover just missed getting to. and then shortly afterwards stepped out to play Moscrop and was stumped; he had his finger split fielding, however, which must have knocked him about. Halstead then joined Arthur and put Moscrop to leg for 4, the runs then coming slowly till 30 went up, when Halstead opened to Moscrop and gave a very easy chance to cover which was not taken. However shortly afterwards he caught on to Gifford and lifted him close up to the tennis nets, where Elliott brought off a very fine catch. Jacobs filled the vacancy but almost immediately lost Arthur Anderson who, trying to cut Knox (vice Moscrop), put it right into Elliott at third man (38-3-13). Harry Anderson joined and Jacobs put on a brace of twos, one past point and one to leg, after which Gifford gave him an easy life, only to bowl him next over (46-4-5). Without any addition to the score, H. B. Anderson put one from Knox straight into Moscrop's hands at point, Bridger and D. Gibson now being together. Only four had been added when the captain left bowled, and all hopes of making even a show were over. Miller and Gibson put up the 60 after which Knox bowled the former. Tupholme and Gibson kept their wickets up for some time, though runs came slowly and then Bennet relieved Knox; Tupholme tried for boundaries which did not come off, but he luckily stopped in his ground. Unfortunately Gibson was not so prudent, stepping out and paying the penalty. Griffin was run out and Tupholme caught for a vigorous 23, which brought the innings and match to a close.

Flores — *1st inn.*

R. W. Rudd, c t A. Anderson, b S. Gibson	52
B. J. Dillon b Tupholme	32
B. B. Syer b Tupholme	0
E. R. Gifford b S. Gibson	18
A. Boyd not out	44
G. F. Elliot b Tupholme	0
G. V. Forrester b Tupholme	25
F. J. Bennet b Tupholme	0
K. Moscrop not out	11
T. V. Knox did not bat	
M. Macadam did not bat	
Extras	21
Total	203

Lomas.

J. O. Anderson, st Syer, b Moscrop	2
A. Anderson, c Elliot, b Kuox	13
R. L. Halstead, c Elliot, b Gifford	17
F. H. Jocobs, b Gifford	5
H. B. Anderson, c Moscrop, b Knox	3
P. L. G. Bridger, b Gifford	2
D. Gibson, st Syer, b Bennett	14
A. Miller, b Knox	2
C. R. Tupholme, c Boyd, b Gifford	23
T. R. Griffin, run out	0
S. Gibson, not out	5
Extra	12
Total	98

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Flores.

	o.	r.	m.	w.
J. O. Anderson	12	66	1	0
C. Tupholme	18	26	9	5
P. L. G. Bridger	17	36	3	0
H. Anderson	10	20	6	0
S. Gibson	10	34	4	2

Lomas.

	o.	r.	m.	w.
K. Moscrop	8	16	4	1
E. R. Gifford	15	20	4	4
T. V. Knox	11	21	2	3
G. F. Elliot	9	18	2	0
F. J. Bennet	7	11	1	1

PALERMO A.C. *v.* LANUS 2ND XI.

Played on the Palermo Club's ground yesterday, and resulting in a victory for the home team by 51 runs. Palermo winning the toss batted first, and after two hours rather uneventful cricket were out for 87 to which W. Buchanan contributed 36, not out, being, however, very well treated by the fielders. The visitors were rather at a disadvantage in the game owing to three of their men failing to turn up. They eventually played one man short, but their batting was far from strong and all wickets were soon down for 36, H. Calcutt playing as substitute being the only player to get into double figures. The features of the innings were a brilliant catch by Lucas in the long field and the useful bowling of C. M. Belton. Palermo ran up 26 for one wicket in their second innings when time was called.

Palermo A.C. — *1st inn.*

H. Lucas c Foster b Hartley	0
W. Buchanan not out	36
G. H. Cooke b Hartley	3
T. Donovan c Morgan b Hartley	11
C. Belton c Hartley b Foster	15
E. Rugeroni b Billing	5
E. S. Evill c Treacy b Luck	5
F. Patxot b Luck	3
J. Lea c Calcutt b Luck	0
E. Curran c Foster b Billing	4
L. G. Cooke b Luck	0
Extras	5
Total	87

Palermo A.C. — *2nd inn.*

C. Belton not out	12
H. Lucas b Luck	8
Extras	6
Total (1 wicket)	26

Lanus A. C. — *1st inn.*

H. Fostor b Donovan	8
W. R. Treacy b Belton	1
E. Luck ct Lea b Belton	0
J. Luck b Donovan	0
H. Billing ct Lea b Donovan	1
E. Morgan b Belton	1
H. Hartley ct Lucas. b Belton	4
A. Martin b Belton	2
H. Calcutt not out	14
R. Cooke b Belton	0
Extras	5
Total	36

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Lanus A.C.

	o.	m.	r.	w.
T. Donovan	10	2	17	3
C. M. Belton	12	2	14	6

Palermo A.C.

	o.	m.	r.	w.
J. Luck	21	6	26	4
H. Hartley	21	5	26	3
H. Billing	13	1	19	2
E. Luck	4	0	16	1

HURLINGHAM *v.* LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

Played at Hurlingham yesterday and was productive of a capital game and some excellent all round cricket on both sides, but in consequence of the heavy scoring, resulted in a draw.

Hurlingham went to the wickets first but the start was somewhat disastrous, Hutton leaving with the score at 7. Garrod joined Rumboll, and both played well and vigorously, Garrod especially making runs at a great pace, until with the total at 68, he was well caught after making 40 of the 61 made while he was in. Ker-Seymer followed and runs came faster, his seven hits being for 4 runs each. The third wicket had put on 45 runs, Ker-Seymer's share being 33. Mills came next, and the hitting continued, until Rumboll was bowled for a capital 45. Ravenscroft was soon out and with Mills and Fortune together came the stand of the innings. Both men played excellently, the leg hitting of Mills being exceptionally clean and vigorous. The tens went up rapidly and at the total 227, the innings was declared closed, Mills being not out 68.

Like their opponents, the Bank started badly G. Anderson being bowled in Rumboll's first over; but with R. Anderson and J. Gifford together, things soon looked brighter. Both men scored very equally, but while Gifford's runs mere made principally by driving, Anderson made his by cuts. The score rose rapidly and it looked at one time, as if the hundred would appear before the men were separated. At 75, however, Gifford was bowled by a yorker, having just previously given a chance at short leg. His 35 was a good display. Comber was next, but soon left being splendidly caught in the long field. Cowes came in, and again the score board had to be changed rapidly, Anderson hitting out most vigorously, and driving as much as he had previously cut. After Cowes left, no other wicket fell, and time was called with the score at 163 for 4 wickets, R. E. H. Anderson not out 92, a very good display, but marred by chance when he had made 59, another at 83 and two at 85.

London Bank — *1st Inn.*

J. Gifford, b Hutton	35
G. S. Anderson, b Rumboll	0
R. E. H. Anderson, not out	92
G. M. Comber, ct Thorold, b Rumboll	5
W. G. Cowes, ct Ker Seymer, b Rumboll	25
L. Jacobs, not out	0
S. Francis, E. McGregor, R. C. McKinnell, W. H. Fowler, C. W. Thompson	did not bat
Extras	6
Total	163

Hurlingham — *1st inn.*

L. J. Hutton ct R. E. H. Anderson, b G. S. Anderson	4
E. L. Rumboll b G. S. Anderson	45
J. R. Garrod ct Comber. b G. S. Anderson	40
H. V. Ker-Seymer b Comber	33
H. M. Mills not out	68
J. Ravenscroft b G. S. Anderson	0
M. G. Fortune b Francis	25
E. L. Wilson not out	0
R. H. Morgan, C. R. Thorold, A. Brodie	did not bat: innings declared closed
Extras	12
Total	227

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hurlingham.

	o.	m.	r.	w.
G. S. Anderson	28	4	101	4
G. M. Comber	17	3	64	1
J. Gifford	8	2	29	0
R. C. McKinnell	2	0	15	0
S. Francis	5	3	6	1

London Bank.

	o.	m.	r.	w.
J. Garrod	10	1	25	0
E. L. Rumboll	18	3	54	3
L. J. Hvtton	6	0	32	1
M. G. Fortune	6	1	21	0
H. V. Ker-Seymer	5	0	24	0

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Another glorious Sunday! All the open-air rackets went off swimmingly. The churches were also crowded with pious people commencing their Easter devotions, and we noticed a larger proportion of men than usual amongst the congregations. From the moment people got out of bed, the great question was, "Is there any earthquake news from Chile?" As the day wore on without any bad telegrams, our gay and giddy population forgot all about Chile. As a matter of fact there was obsolutely no news of an earthquake description from the other side of the Andes. The result of the elections in only two sections was known when we went to press, owing to the telegraphic communication being interrupted. In both instances the Mitristas had triumphed but without the occurrence of any disturbance.

Some "novedad" of a rousing kind is expected from Paris to-night, when Premier Bourgeois, as new Minister for Foreign Affairs, will give the Chambers the Government's views on the Egyptian Question. The cablegrams say that they are getting cooler in England about the Dongola expedition, and that there is a strong reaction setting in all over the country against Lord Salisbury's spirited foreign policy. In the scuffle in Matabeleland Selous wiped out the rebs in fearful style with his Maxim guns; but he lost 50 men himself.

The whole male population was engaged yesterday in trying to understand the latest phase of the Chilian Puzzle, and the general verdict was that the mess, muddle and mystification are worse than ever. The latest Chilian "protagonista" in this Comedy of Errors, is Mr. Ned de la Barra, who declares that Argentina has outwitted his country, and that Archbishop Casanova's gushing Pax Multa mission was a humbug, and only allowed this country to gain more time. The comment of yesterday's papers here on the present state of the Puzzle were Greek to everybody: it was impossible to make head or tail of them.

The attendance at the Italian Kermesse at the Pavilion yesterday was a rattling one. The place was crowded from morn till night, and it was easy to imagine oneself in Genoa or Milan. There must have been a sweeping lot of shinplasters taken at the gates. The favourites amongst all the amusements provided were the Alpine village and the Lottery.

The remains of young Mr. Lazaro Repetto, who died last month in Italy, have arrived on board the Veloce steamer Vittoria, and will be interred this morning. There will be a Mass "de cuerpo presente" in the Concepcion Church. The greatest sympathy is felt for the father of the deceased, the venerable Mr. Lazaro Repetto, who stands so high in this market.

The Judges and gentlemen of the Order of the Black Robe generally go into recess to-day till next Monday, to examine their consciences and see how their prospects in the next world, when they die, stand.

One of the many further unpleasant particulars of the disastrous battle of Abbi-Garima, revealed by a wounded Italian soldier who escaped, is, that, on seeing his troops routed, Baratieri proposed to General Arimondi to leave the field together. The latter replied, "You have sent my brave soldiers to be slaughtered, and I will stay to die with them." When the Choans, with their terrific charge, routed his men, he blew his brains out.

An old and prominent member of Montevidean society died last week: Col. Ricardo Usher, recently Jefe Politico of Colonia. He was 62 years old and, as his name indicates, of English descent, his grandfather being an early English settler. He leaves a large family, and his death throws several prominent native families into mourning. The numerous friends of Mr. T. Brooks (of Chute and Brooks) will be pleased to learn that his recent serious illness has taken a turn for the better, and hopes are now entertained of his convalescence. Our colleagues in Montevideo describe Commissioner Higgins of the Salvation Army, who has just arrived there, as "an elderly gentleman of striking appearance and very pleasing address." The marriage of Miss Emilia Gowland and Mr. Jaime Abella has been fixed for the 17th of April.

"Ceremonia" is the word applied by a leading morning colleague yesterday in referring to a cricket fixture. There is not much ceremony about our national game, although the rules and regulations are like the laws of the Medes and Persians.

Some good fairy must be at work in the La Plata Finance Office. The Government employes have absolutely been already paid their salaries for this month, although it has not yet expired! This is unprecedented.

The world is changing. The old idea that England would be hard up for food if the United States should ever be her foe, has quite exploded. "In a letter to the *St. James's Gazette*, Mr David Mac Iver, of Liverpool, formerly representing Birkenhead in the House of Commons, declares that hostilities between England and the United States—however otherwise deplorable—would not be so disastrous as regards the continuity and adequacy of our supply of breadstuffs as some appear to make out. "What were we afraid of when war with the United States was threatened?" he asks. "Principally that our food supply would be cut off; but which I regard as an altogether groundless fear. Our Unitee States cousins are much less necessary to us than we to them, as there is no other country to whom they could sell their produce. We could perfectly well afford to do without it altogether, and in so doing would experience no more than a passing inconvenience, except to the comparatively small, but no doubt influential number of persons amongst us who make their living out of the buying and selling and the carrying of North American agricultural produce, all of which comes into competition with that of more friendly nations and with our farming industries. If we must be dependent on foreign nations, there is the friendly Argentine Republic, which alone can send us all the wheat, all the cattle, all the sheep we want to supplement what India and our own Colonies can supply."

The ladies' privileges in leap-year are not purely nominal in North America. The leap-year ball given in New York by the "Spinsters," passed off most successfully. From the start of the dance it was evident that the young women who had organized the affair had given such care and thought to the arrangements and details that everything was sure to go off smoothly. Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald led the cotillon with a spirit and dash that would have done credit to any of the male leaders who have achieved prominence in this line of social effort. The music, furnished by a military band, was exceptionally good. The maidens did not seem at all backward in availing themselves of their leap-year privileges, and most of them invited beforehand their partners for the cotillon. Not enough men had been asked to allow of any being left over, so that there were no male wall-flowers.

Death.

On the 22nd inst., at the Hospital de Clinicas, of cancer in the stomach, Alexander Manwell, aged 40 years.

Letters lying at this Office.

A B

G. Alter, Burrows, H. H. Aslin, J. Brightmore, M. Bowen, M. Barker, Maggie Barrett, Juan Batchelu, A. Bailes, Louisa Allen. C. Bruel, W. Browne, Blanco, H. H. Asslin. W. Barkley, Miss M Aspil.

C D

Mary Devereux, K Donogho, Dalton, Dr. Corbin, Ana Collins, Thomas Cassidy, H. Dickinson, Jorge L. Dupiur, Miss Campton, Miss Ellen Conery, Henry Cram, Miss Cheesbrough, Th. Duran, Miss M. Corish. S. Checove,

E F

Farrell, Finsland, Ford. Friderichsen, P Ford, Erni, W. Ford, Mrs. Filmour, Charles Falck, J. Fusseek, Furness, Furesan Mr. Foster, Sr. Cayale Giacamo.

G H

Gibbin, Hagin, Harris, Hotchkiss, S. Hamilton, Hulinghan, Golding, F. Gerards Hallen, F. Gahan, Gilbert G. Gibbs, Harkney, Hawkins, Hatton, Miss Annie Hayes, G. Guiseppe, A. Gaslon, C. Hagen, Mr. Gilderdale. Miss Fancy Grace, C Hall

I J

Jerrit, Jaspar Jeffers, Mr. Jackson. J. G. Johnson, G. H. Jonsson.

K L

Keogh. Kean. Kilrigh. Lausson. D. Lewis, Mine Knox, Kilmartin, Klein, Lery Labor, H. Legg Littlechild, A. Keena. E. Kilmartin, Michael Kennedy,

M N O

McAleer, Maddison, Mack, O'Brien, O'Neill, Morton, Maidemont, Maclay, Matthieus, McAdden, Mott, Obendorfer, Mullen McCarthy, Molina. Nielson, McLean, Nally, McKeon, Rev. E. O'Reilly, Moliroux, Mackinesley, M. MacMahon, Mich. Neagle R. E. Morris, J. Morton, M. McDonald, M. Nally, M. O'Flannery, Thomas O'Sullivan, W. S. Murray.

P Q R

Paltenghi, Rhoades, R. Pardal, F. Robb, Pennington, Rogers, Peckitt Reynolds, Ponsonby, Rosbery, Ravisbrook, Pringle, Patterson, Pearce, Qungley Paull, Rileigh, Palmer, Passeggi, Rott, Pattinson, John Reid, Miss Maria Rock, Mary Pocock, John Rosney, Mrs. Reiterson.

S T U

Arthur Schmidt, Stephenson, Sweet-Shertzer. Thomas Schmidgall, W. Smith, Stephens, Stapleton, L. Thomson, Seftors, Tallow, Taylor, Jose Tarkin, Shaw Skotte, Sambogniah, Miss Mary Simons, Samuel J. Smiler. P. Treacy, J. Talbot.

V W X Y

C. Walshe, C. E. Williams, Helen White, F. Woolmer, H. Webb, Miss Helen Woolmer.

Week's Telegrams.

United Kingdom.

London, 23rd—The idea of a permanent consolidated debt and the suspension of the sinking-fund is gaining ground. This would enable Great Britain to arm on a scale unprecedented in the history of the country. The Conservative organs dwell on the fact of the isolation of England from foreign alliances and point out the advisability of placing the country on a footing to meet any emergency. Even the idea of compulsing military service is gaining ground.

London, 25th—Government has received advices from the West Coast of Africa to the effect that the British Envoys to the King of Benin have been received very cordially by His Majesty, who has promised to assist in developing British trade in his dominions. This news is considered of some importance in commercial circles here.

French influence in China becomes every day more powerful. A French Company has just obtained a concession to construct a railway across Manchuria. This line will form a junction with the great trans-Siberian railway and with those which run to the French frontier The works of the new line are to be commenced at once.

London, 26th—Lord Salisbury left to-day for Nice. On the railway platform he told a friend that he was sure the peace of Europe would not be disturbed.

The news of the alliance with Itsly has caused an excellent impression. The *Globe* says that England can now look on tranquilly.

London, 26th—A telegram from Cairo announces the arrival at Assouan of General Kitchener with the North Staffordshire regiment and 9 battalions of Egyptian troops. A start will now be made for the Soudan. The column comprises a strong contingent of artillery.

A telegram from Africa brings the news that several Matabele tribes, to the north of the Transvaal, have risen in revolt and have massacred a number of whites. The rebels are it is added, ravaging the outlying districts.

A telegram just received from New Zealand reports an explosion of fire-damp in a coal-mine near Brunnerton, by which five miners were killed and sixty others remain buried alive.

The death of General Hippolyte, President of the Haiti Republic, has been confirmed. The Island Parliament will elect this week his successor.

London, 26th—Agitation is commencing again in Crete, and a fresh revolutionary movement is feared.

Important changes in the Board of the British Niger Company are about to be made, in accord with the Government.

London, 27th—A telegram from Cape Town announces the departure of Sir Cecil Rhodes for Bulewayo.

Lord Rosebury in a speech delivered at Huddersfield has condemned in strong terms the Dongola expedition. His outspoken language has created somewhat of a sensation.

The French and Russian members of the Egyptian Debt commission at the meeting held recently, not only protested against the expenditure of half a million pounds sterling in the Soudan expedition, bnt also criticised in adverse terms the intentions which they asserted were harboured by England.

London, 28th—A telegram received this afternoon from Sir Hercules Robinson the special Commission in South Africa announces that the Matabele rebels have been defeated in several engagements by the chartered Company's troops. No doubts are entertained at the Cape that the risingwill be promptly quelled.

London, 28th—Oxford again wen the boat-race to-day. This is the seventh time that Oxford wins successively.

The papers comment a good deal on Lord Rosebery's speech at Huddersfield. The Liberal organs agree with Lord Rosebery that the Dongola Expedition is unjustifiable.

London, 28th—The papers express considerable fear as to the result of what is going on in the Transvaal and Matabeland. The news from Buluwayo is contradictory.

The War-office received this afternoon a telegram from the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, stating that the Cabinet of the Dominion has offered to send a cavalry regiment to take part in the Sondan expedition. It is the general opinion that the patriotic offer should be gladly accepted by Her Majesty's Government.

France

Paris, 23rd—Telegrams from Algiers report the locusts to be destroying the crops there and in several provinces. At Constantine they have done enormous damage.

A telegram from Honoi says that the Province of Backning is now quiet, the pirates having been killed or driven from the territory.

Paris, 24th—Thanks to the exertions made by the Minister of France in Pekin, M. Gerard, the Government of China has conceded the necessary authorization for the extension of the railway from Haiphong to Langson in Tonkin to a point inside the Chinese frontier where it will form a junction with the line which it is proposed to construct to Canton and other cities of the empire.

Paris, 25th—The semi-official papers confirm that the French representative in the Egyptian foreign debt has received orders to refuse any supplies for the Dongola expedition unless England evacuates Egypt within a certain time.

Malta, 25th—A regiment of English infantry left here to-day for Egypt. Some of these troops will remain in Cairo and the rest will join the forces against the dervishes.

Dupas the ex-detective and his associate have been acquitted by the Court.

It is asserted that the Sultan's Government has asked France and Russia to intervene in order that the question of the British occupation of Egypt may be settled once and for all.

Judgement was given to-day in the Max Lebaudy blackmail-case. The principal prisoners Ulrich Civry and Cesti were condemned to 13 months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs each. The remaining prisoners Joseph Civri, Saint Cére, of the *Figaro*, Chiorisolo, Perriéres and Labruyére, were acquitted.

Paris, 28th—The resignation of M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been accepted, and Premier Bourgeois will take charge of the portfolio in place of that of the Interior, which M. Doumer, Finance Minister, will take in hand till M. Berthelot's successor be appointed, which will not be for some days.

Raul Tremblié is at once to be tried a fresh for the murder of Farbos by the Assize Court of Arras, Pas de Calais.

It is rumoured that M. Faure will shortly pardon M. Baihaut ex-Minister of Public Works who is working out the sentence passed on him for his complicity in the Panamá scandals.

M. Bourgeois held to-night a long conference with Baron Courcel, the French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, who arrived to day from London. It is known that Egyptian affairs were discussed, and great anxiety is expressed regarding the resolutions arrived at by the Ministry.

Paris, 28th—The papers state that there good is a deal of exaggeration in the reports about the cruelty of the Abyssians towards the Italians. Those troops that committed atrocities are the Gallas, who are not directly dependent on Menelik.

Paris, 28th—Monsieur Berthelot, Foreign Affairs Minister, has tendered his resignation on the plea of ill-health.

Paris, 28th—A batch of 140 convicts was shipped to-day at Isle d'Aix for Noumea.

United States

New York, 23rd—The Republicans have decided to put forward William Mackinley, Governor of Ohio, as first candidate for the future presidency.

New York, 24th—A fire occurred yesterday in the business quarter of the City of Colon, by which property was destroyed valued at a quarter of a million hard dollars.

Washington, 24th—In the course of yesterday's sitting, the Senate threw out the idea of a conference on the question of Cuban belligerency. A new committee was named to study the question. Senator Mills moved that the United States Government ask Spain to concede Home-Rule in Cuba, and in case of refusal, protect the island if necessary by armed force.

New York, 24th—The Cuban Revolutionary Committee denies the report that the rebels are short of armament. No less than eight cargoes of armament have been safely received by the rebels within the last six weeks.

Washington, 24th—Senator Platt presented the following motion to-day: That the Senate hope to see Cuba a Republic, and that the United States should intercede with Spain for that object.

Washington, 24th—Senator Hale opines that the new committee will not agree on the Cuban Question.

New York, 25th—Spanish official telegrams report that the Spanish troops dispersed two rebel companies in Cuba; the two companies suffered twenty deaths on their side; nothing is said as to the losses on the Spanish side.

Washington, 25th—Senator Mills made a long speech in which he stated that the United States should do all in its power towards the independence of Cuba. He made several remarks on General Weyler, in which he said that several of his acts were inhuman as well as cruel.

As Senator Mills left Congress he was the object of an ovation. The Committee named to study Milis's project were unable to agree on the subject.

Senator Mills speech has created a serious discussion throughout the States; several consider that his ideas are too bellicose. The general feeling is that the United States should oblige Spain to place a satistactory Government in Cuba, which will consider the position of the country.

The Spanish Minister here, Mr. Dupuy de Lome, has received telegrams which report that several important documents have been confiscated.

New York, 25th—A rumour is current here that General Hippolyte, President of the Republic of Haiti has died from a stroke of appoplexy.

Washington, 27th—The Senate passed the following motion:—

(1) So long as the state of war continues in Cuba, the United States shall remain neutral, granting belligerent rights to the two contending parties:

(2) That President Cleveland offer his friendly offices to Spain with a view to the recognition of Cuban independence.

This motion will in all probability be accepted by the Chamber of Representatives.

New York, 27th—During the attack on Santa Clara, the Rebels—according to official Spanish advices, forced their way into the centre of the town before the Spaniards could drive them off. The attack, they admit, was a well planned one.

Latest offcial Spanish advices state that the Spaniards in Santa Clara took the rebel hospital, where there were 150 wounded rebels. General Weyler gave orders that special attention should be given to the wounded.

It is reported that the rebels have sustained another defeat. A thousand men under Lacret were completely routed by the Spaniards. Rebel losses 13 killed and 40 wounded: Spanish losses 2 wounded.

General Weyler has resumed his policy of shooting his prisoners. Yesterday two prisoners were tried and shot at the Morro.

Mr. Roldau, a leading Cuban resident, spoke as follows to the Editor of the *Central News*; Not only will our belligerency be recognized, but it is probable the U. States will intervene, in view of the cruelty displayed by General Weyler, in whose word one can no longer have any confidence. With a recognition of our belligerent rights, we will hurl our corsairs on the Spanish merchant vessels. Our position is becoming stronger every day. We have now all the armament we require, and the operations of Macco, Lacret, Gomez and Sanchez shew that they no longer conceal themselves. The fact that the rebels pushed their way to the centre of Santa Clara, which is a town of 20,000 inhabitants, shews that they are capable of undertaking military operations of the greatest importance.

New York, 27th—Official telegrams state that 300 rebels were defeated near San Felipe, province of Havannah. The rebels lost 21 killed and 50 wounded. The Spaniards had not even a man wounded. Near Paso Real the Spaniards seized two rebel encampments, after a fight in which 50 rebels were killed. The Spaniards state that they seized $200,000 worth of armament.

Madrid, 27th—The news of the landing of the Bermuda cargo of armament is officially confirmed.

Washington, 27th—The Chamber of Representatives have voted by a sweeping majority the credits demanded by the Government for the construction of 4 powerful ironclads and 15 torpedo-boats for high seas. The papers applaud this move.

Havannah, 27th—The rebels continue to suffer defeats. Yesterday Colonel Segura routed a considerable body of rebels near Siguana.

New York, 28th—The Spanish Legation in Washington has given the following news for publication:—

"The Spanish columns are hotly pursuing Maceo in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and are certain to come up with him within a few days. It is known that the rebels are completely demoralized. Another rebel encampment has been captured between Havannah and Matanzas. The rebels lost 10 killed. A large quantity of armament was seized, besides a number of letters throwing light on the military operations of Maceo and Gomez,

General Weyler has issued a proclamation announcing that henceforward that rebels caught firing towns, villages or houses, will be treated and punished as bandits.

New York, 28th—Gral. Weyler's proclamation is put down by the Cubans as a mere pretext for shooting his prisoners.

Havannah, 28th—The Spaniards under Molina defeated the rebels near Pinar del Rio. A large quantity of armament was captured.

Russia

St. Peterburgh, 28th—The Government is pushing forward the network of railways in all parts of the empire. Several new lines, some commercial, and others strategetic will shortly be commenced.

Sweden

Stockholm, 38th — Government will shortly lay a Bill before the storthing to make it obligatory on working men to insure their lives.

Germany

Berlin, 28th.—It is asserted that the Emperor Nicholas will, after his coronation, pay this capital a visit.

Hungary.

Prague, 28th.—A grand socialist demonstration is announced for to-morrow. Great precautions have been taken to prevent disturbances.

Italy

Rome, 28th—A despatch from Massauh reports no change in the situation; and adds that the report is unfounded which represented the Abyssinians as advancing on Asmara.

It is asserted that one of the conditions of peace proposed by the Negus is the cession to Abyssinia of a port on the Red Sea. A Cabinet-council held to-day is reported to have refused any such demand. Public anxiety is on the increase respecting the African campaign.

The official organs deny to-night that fresh re-inforcement are to be despatched to Massauah.

Chile

Santiago, 23th—Telegrams from Talcahuano report another trial of the Huber submarine. The vessel, steamed at 40 knots an hour and threw several torpedoes in a very fair style. It is rumoured that the Government will call for tenders for the construction of others. Several officers both marine and army have been called to Santiago to confer on the armament. It is calculated that 80,000 National Guards will turn out this year. The news that the G'Higgins has been bought is confirmed, the Iberia takes 800 men to man the vessel.

The *Union* states that it is necessary to fill all vacant legations in South America to keep up international intercourse. The *Diario* published an article by M. Martinez on the Punta de Atacama and the hito of San Francisco. It is believed that the present situation offers no danger, but it may break out later on. The officers that were suspended after the revolution are to be recalled. The last steamer from Europe brought out 403 thousand pounds in bars, and fully 450,000 more are shortly expected. A new cavalry regiment is about to created with the object of encamping in the Andes.

The duel between the editors Rodriguez Mendoza and Luis Hubner was stopped by the police.

Valparaiso, 23rd—It is rumored that the Argentine merchants and traders are in favor of arbitration in view of the terrible losses which a war would involve.

The *Mercurio* publishes an article advocating arbitration, and winds up by stating that Patagonia will return to the hands of its original owners.

Valparaiso, 27th—The panic of the predicted earthquake is already well visible. Thousands of families have left the town for the camp, where nothing else is seen but tents and hastily-erected huts. Mr. Diego de Alvear is still in a critical condition, but the doctors have great hopes of saving him.

Exchange is a little better, it being now at 17⅞.

Brazil

Rio Janeiro, 23rd—All the Italian papers here and the greater part of the Italian community are against the peace-settlement with Africa.

Telegrams from Desterro report that it is still possible to save the Laguna.

The Government refuses to accept General Bettancourt's resignation. The desinfecting process in still going on board of the Garibaldi.

The papers state that yellow fever is spreading in the barrio Encantado. The most affected are foreigners: several deaths have occurred but no disinfection has yet taken place.

Rio Janeiro, 25th—The commander of the National Guard has refuted the Club Militar motion as contrary to discipline, and states that military men should not mix up in political affairs.

The President of the Republic has refused to accept the Minister of Marine's resignation. There were 31 deaths yesterday of yellow fever.

Rio Janeiro, 27.—Dr. Carlos de Carvalho, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has stated to a reporter of the *Jornal do Brazil* that all his sympathies lay with the Argentine Republic, and that all his efforts tend to a commercial treaty with that country. He states further, that in his interview with the Argentine Minister, Mr. Portela, nothing has been discussed in this line. The leading military men oppose the move made by the Military Club. The ill-feeling is all on account of Colonel Torres Hornen. The favorite of the day is Dr. Prudente de Moraes. The public health is improving.

Exchange on London is at 8⅝ and 8 13/16.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

The Chamber of Commerce at the Plaza Once de Setiembre, under the direction of Don Nicanor de Abelleyra, has just published its report for last year, a most important paper, and which we commend to the attention of all our readers, since it not only reflects the business of the Plaza Once de Setiembre where it is located but also the business of the other two great markets:

MERCADO CONSTITUCION.
MERCADO CENTRAL DE FRUTOS.

Here in this little book before us we have the key to the great movement of the whole market of Buenos Aires, a movement which is growing so fast that not even our railways with all their large capitals, not even the Government with all its powerful influence, not even our merchants with all their vast resources, can keep pace with. The ceaseless march of progress of our productions we hear of and we speak of, but it is only when we get such a book as the one before us that we can measure, or comprehend, or realize the magnitude of the productive powers of the River Plate. Marching on as we are going we shall in another five years have to knock down all the houses and barracas adjoining the Once de Setiembre, pull up the beautiful trees, knock down the Merry-go-rounds and cover in the whole Plaza to make it a hay market, such is the gigantic growth of this alfalfa and hay business, a business that dates from yesterday and that was founded, started and originated by Dr. Don Eduardo Costa, who is by no means an old man, and who has lived to see the little alfalfa fields which he started at Campana about thirty years ago spread out and cover the whole country.

The relative position of the three great markets of Buenos Aires can be judged by the following figures, showing the volume and the value of produce which entered each market during the year 1895:

	Kilos	$ m/n.
Once de Setiembre	336,754,526	19,065,428
Mercado Constitucion	99,583,041	48,456,441
Mercado Central de Frutos	247,574,752	80,257,711

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that whilst the volume of produce entering the Plaza Once exceeds that of either of the other two great markets, the value of that produce is far inferior and the cause of this is that the Plaza Once de Setiembre to-day has ceased to be a wool and hide market, which are still our most valuable staples. A glance at the figures at once shows this fact:—

	O. Setiembre	Constitucion	Central
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Wool	721,039	45,112,110	82,831,990
Sheepskins	111,743	12,847,050	6,526,712
Cow-hides	103,108	5,103,425	4,807,341
Maize	117,950,629	18,407,330	86,724,033
Wheat	115,953,096	18,407,330	49,637,165
Flour	2,750,060	269,550	2,816,205
Bran	10,410,124	—	123,400
Barley	5,486,570	—	1,950,315
Oats	7,477,747	—	3,720,759
Rye	1,5?2,801	—	123,600
Linseed	5,073,777	124,900	4,223,995
Hay	50,852,058	—	—
Potatoes	3,360,997	—	285
Turnips	2,237,778	124,900	410,015
Tallow	—	968,560	1,013,013
Horse-hair	18,930	715,320	441,266

The values in gold of the produce received at the three markets were as follows:

Once de Setiembre	$5,542,275
Constitucion	14,086,174
Central Market	23,330,729

It will be seen from the above that the Central Produce Market takes precedence of all the other markets, and that the value of the produce entering that market last year was more than four times that of the Plaza Once.

The Chamber of Commerce has devoted much attention to the interests of the millers, who now form one of the most important gremios in the country. Some forty millers, owners of the principal flour mills, held a meeting at the Sala, and a committee was appointed to petition the Government for some measures to protect the trade. The following gentlemen composed the committee:—

R. Taurel
M. Bacigalupo
A. Cordiviola
S. Noceti
C. Pujol
R. Aguilar
J. Roura
E. Frechou

This committee called a general meeting of all the millers in the Plate. Some 70 attended, and a note was drawn up and addressed to the Minister, but we believe so far this note has amounted to nil, nor has the Minister thought proper to answer it. Mr. Abelleyra, the President of the Chamber, in his note to the Minister, supplies some very important figures, which may much interest the general public. The value of the flour mills, in what he calls the litoral of the Republic, he estimates at $18,000,000 m/n. to which he adds another 20 millions capital required for the working of the mills, which gives a total of $38,000,000 m/n.

The total product of these mills during the year amounted to 622,000,000 kilos flour, but these mills are only working on half time, as they could easly turn out 1,120,000,000 kilos flour. The millers asked the Government to adopt the same system as in Russia, and to propose to Congress a law authorising the Banco de la Nacion to advance 70 % on flour warrants issued on bags of flour deposited in bond, and by same law the bank could be authorised to issue special bonds or certificates to the amount of $10,000,000 m/n. which would represent about ¼ the value of the various mill establishments erected in the country, to be advanced to the millers by way of mortgage on their mills. The millers also proposed to the minister that a special law be passed to help the millers to put their flour into barrels made from the wood of the country, and not from (telas) canvas imported from Europe, and which deprived the country of so many millions.

The Minister of Hacienda, however, does not see his way through this business, and has taken no steps to meet the wishes of the millers, or the Chamber of Commerce of the Plaza Once.

That this Sala meets a great want, and lends the most valuable services to farmers, estancieros, millers, and in fact all producers, admits of no manner of doubt. Over 2000 samples of seed cereals the Sala has collected from crops that extend from Chubut to Pilcomayo, and from the steppes of the Andes to the banks of the Plate. The barletta and the French wheat seed are what the Sala chiefly recommends, and from the general aspect of the crop, the board is of opinion that the best samples are from the South the West and the North of Buenos Aires the South of Santa Fé and Cordoba whilst the most defective are from the far West of B. Aires, North of Santa Fé and Cordoba, and all the littoral of Entre Rios.

As a general rule the crop has not been of the best quality, which is attributed to the hurricanes in the West of Buenos Aires last November. In the North of Santa Fe and in Entre Rios the frost damaged the crop.

The board gives the following interesting summary of the land under wheat and its product:—

	Hectares.
B. Aires and Chubut	365,000
Santa Fé	1,800,000
Entre Rios	235,000
Cordoba	260,000
Total	2,660,000

Crop.	Tons.
Shipped up to Feb. 6th, '96.	1,050,000
Made into flour exported	70,000
Home consumption	450,000
Kept for seed	130,000
Total	1,700,000

From the foregoing it will be seen that the hectare gives 639 kilos, or say 6 fanegas 39 kilos wheat, which goes to show how poor the crop was. In some parts the wheat was so destroyed that they did not even attempt to reap it, whilst in other parts it gave from 25 to 32 fanegas the square.

As regards the maize crop the Sala gives the following:—

	Tons.
Exported to 6th Feb., 1896	850,000
In stock	360,000
Home consumption and seed	560,000
Total	1,770,000

Linseed.

	Tons.
Exported	254,000
Consumption	46,000
Total	300,000

Leaving an insignificant quantity in stock.

Hay Crop.

	Tons.
Exported from this port	70,000
Do. Rosario	158,000
Consumption	72,000
Stock in cocks of hay in country	200,000
Total	500,000

Fully one-third of this splendid crop has been lost through mishaps and causes that the board thinks might easily be avoided.

Wool.

	Bales.
Total this year's crop	460,000

The bulk of the clip goes to the Central Produce Market, as appears so:—

	Kilos.
Entered by rail	41,485,755
" " carts	8,187,690
" " vessels	6,987,853
Total	56,661,298

Of which about 12.740,835 kilos remain in stock. In the Banda Oriental there has been no increase in this year's clip, and as fully 150,000 bales is the wool deficit this year owing to the drought, the great increase of wool in the Plate will not probably affect prices.

We close this most interesting pamphlet, convinced that the Sala de Comercio of the Plaza Once de Setiembre could not be in better hands, and that if we had the same zeal, industry and study in all other public departments, it would be well for the fortunes of the Plate.

IRISH MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

The appointment by Lord Salisbury of our brother editor, Mr. M. G. Mulhall, to the high post of Agricultural Commissioner on Special Mission to Italy, Hungary, Austria, Würtemberg, Switzerland, Holland and Prussia, will be welcome news to all his old River Plate friends, and their name is legion. Our colleague the *Nacion*, who seems to have stolen a march on our ever active London correspondent, has received the news, which it gives as follows:—

"The mail in from Europe to-day brings us the news of the appointment made by the British Government of Don Miguel G. Mulhall, ex-editor and founder of the STANDARD, on a Special Mission to Italy, Hungary, Austria, Würtemberg, Switzerland, Holland and Prussia. The object of Lord Salisbury in making this appointment is to obtain an exhaustive report on the Agricultural system of these different countries, in order to organize the new Ministry of Agriculture which Her Majesty proposes to establish in Ireland. At the sailing of the steamer Mr. and Mrs. Mulhall were in Brussels, staying with the English Minister Lord Francis Plunkett and Lady Plunkett."

We congratulate Lord Salisbury on having secured the services of our distinguished brother editor, who, to our mind, is the most capable man in the British Empire for the post in question and we shall look forward with deep interest to his experiences in the different countries, and his sound, practical views on this most difficult of all subjects.

Nihil tangit quod non ornat.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

The extraordinary decadence of agriculture in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has led to Her Majesty's Government adopting various measures to sift its causes and to call upon Parliament to pass measures of relief.

Both in and out of Parliament the subject has become the absorbing topic in the British Isles. At public dinners and at public meetings it is the burden of every speech, and even at the opening of Parliament Her Majesty's speech laid great stress on the matter. The Royal Commission on agriculture has drawn up an

interim report which when submitted to the Queen will be published. The Royal Commissioners whose names are at the foot of this report are :—

Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P.
Mr. Walter H. Long, M.P.
Sir Nigel Kingscote.
Viscount Cobham.
Sir Robert Giffen.
Mr. C. I. Elton, G.C.
Captain Owen Thomas.
Mr. F. A. Channing, M.P.
Mr. John Clay.
Mr. C. N. Dalton.
Mr. R. L. Everett.
Mr. John Gilmour.
Mr. George Lamber, M.P.
Mr. W. C. Little.

Some of the gseatest of English statesmen are perplexed as to the remedies possible to relieve the present great Agricultural Depression. Lord Reay presided last month at a most important meeting held at the Imperial Institute, London, when Mr. Charles E. Curtis delivered an address and proposed tree planting as a remedy. He said that there was no particular panacea for the agricultural depression, although he believed that the gravity of the crisis was practically over, but the burden of taxation might be more fairly adjusted. With regard to land, which could never under present circumstances be made to pay for cultivation, he recommended tree planting: he would not advise the Essex farmers to plant Oaks, but they might with advantage plant Larch and Scotch Firs. The State might assist by loans of money, and remission of taxation, while the trees were growing. For the first twenty years after the planting there would be no return, but figures show that eventually plantations of trees were very remunerative. On the chalk hills of Hampshire there were crops of Larch planted in 1873 which were very valuable; a large number of the trees were sold for hod poles, and they were now about a thousand trees to the acre, worth some 50 shillings per hundred as they stood. In the West of Hampshire on sandy soil and in the South of Ireland tree planting had also proved very successful, and he urged that trees planting would benefit the land owners, the tenants, the labourers and the State.

Mr. J. Lowther, one of the most prominent English Statesmen of the day made a great speech on the subject of agricultural depression. He said that he had intended to move an amendment to the Queen's speech, but that it had been pointed out to him that under the rules of the house he would be out of order The remedy he proposed was the adoption of the system of protection which in his judgment would have gone to the very root of the evils now afflicting agriculture; he took it as an incontrovertible fact that the depression in agriculture was unparalleled in the experience of any living man; he said, the remedies foreshadowed in the Queen's speech and in the public utterances of Ministers out of doors fell lamentably short of the real necessities of the case, and if passed into law would not materially affect agricultural depression. The people, therefore, were driven to look for other remedies; one of these he considered was what was called the "Dog eat Dog," according to which one section of the community was invited to devour another section. Such a policy could scarcely be expected to benefit the agricultural community. Another grand proposal for the English people was founded on the "Egg and Jam" theory, and that remedy would be absolutely futile. Then the notorious red herring had been trailed across the agricultural path, viz, the silver craze, which, as a practical remedy, might be dismissed as hardly deserving a moment's thought; silver using countries enter into no serious competition with British agriculture. In receiving a deputation connected with the hop industry, Lord Salisbury had stated that where, as in France, the experiment of protection had been tried in its extremest form, agriculture suffered as greatly as it did in England. Mr. Lowther asserted that there was no more unfounded statement made unwittingly by any mortal man, and it was the absolute reverse of the fact. It was the duty of the Government, he considered, by some means, to provide the people of England, Ireland and Scotland, not only with the supply of cheap food but with a certain and safe supply of food under all conditions. Mr. Lowther said that mere cheapness of supplies would not suit the people, unless those supplies were secure. Some plans should also be devised by which there should be a kind of sliding scale in the wages of agricultural labourers according to the prosperity or otherwise of the times. He hoped that the house would calmly and fully consider the question of the condition of agriculture. He knew perfectly well that no government could be expected to act in a comprehensive manner on questions like this, unless popular feeling had been thoroughly aroused. Governments could do no more perhaps than the present government were doing, but he trusted that the members would be fully alive to the fact that unless agriculture could be restored to a condition of prosperity it was idle to hope for a revival of industrial prosperity.

Mayor Rasch, who followed Mr. Lowther in the debate, said, that the bills which the government had apparently in their mind were looked forward to gratefully, and it was obvious from the speeches of the minister of agriculture that one bill was in the direction of relief from local taxation, he suggested that something should be done in reference to the tithe rent charge.

We give our readers the foregoing extracts from speeches, lectures and debates on this great subject of agricultural depression in England, so that they may the better appreciate the very high distinction paid by Her Majesty's Government to Mr. M. G. Mulhall, partner in the firm of M. G. and E. T. Mulhall the oldest editorial firm in Buenos Aires, and who is one of the proprietors of this paper.

MR. M. MULHALL'S APPOINTMENT.

We return our best thanks to our colleague the *Herald* for the following kind salute to Mr. M. G. Mulhall on his appointment to which we referred in our last:—

"The last mail from England brings us the news of the appointment of our friend and colleague Mr. Michael G. Mulhall to the important post of agricultural agent to all the chief countries in Europe, a post for which his world-wide experience and studious frame of mind render him preeminently fitted. It appears that the object of Lord Salisbury's government in thus calling Mr. Mulhall from his retirement at Killiney Ballybrack, the prettiest suburb of the Irish Capital, is to frame a plan for the working of the new agricultural department with which Ireland is to be blessed. Nothing more reasonable than that so purely an agricultural country should have said department, and nothing more natural than that the head of so important a branch of the government should have a seat in the cabinet at the Viceregal Lodge. This is excellent news for Ireland and shews an honest desire on the part of the Conservatives to do justice to that long suffering race; can it be doubted that the new commissioner will do well the delicate work before him, making in brief but all embracing lines the compendium of all that the over-flowing archives of Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Wurtemburg and Holland can supply him with.

"The appointment comes very apropos for the great statistician, who, having only just finished another monster workon International Progress, will find an agreeable change, if not a positive relexation, in this travelling mission which would sorely tax the energies of a less accomplished worker. Coming from the Grand Old Man the honour would lose half its impartance. Mr. Mulhall having always been a Liberal and having received from Mr. Gladstone public marks of attention more than once when the great statesman was at the zenith of his fame. Besides, it must be remembered that scarcely six months ago our friend refused to stand for Dublin when offered the high honour by several of the leading men of that Capital. The explauation for this apparent anomaly seems to me to lie in the fact that Don Miguel is not an orator and cares not to get embroiled needlessly in the hopeless "pantano" of Irish politics. The present post, though less brilliant to the eye of the superficial observer, is in truth one of transcendent import in the destinies of our country: and, given Mr. Mulhall's well-known powers of study and observation, I feel certain that he will discharge the arduous task with equal honour to himself and advantage to the entire nation. On the departure of the mail the commissioner and his wife were in Brussels on a visit to the British Minister, Sir Francis Plunket, but are by this time in the heart of Germany.—*Herald.*

We return our best thanks to our esteemed evening colleague *Diario*, for the following notice of our brother-editor's appointment: British Agricultural Commission :—It has been justly observed that a powerful River Plate contingent figures in the British Agricultural Commission. Foremost is our friend Mr. Michael G. Mulhall, worthy brother of our venerable colleague of the STANDARD. Don Miguel is the helm in his agricultural boat, and it is said that the Commission will be entirely guided by his report. Next comes Mr. Little, brother-in law of our friend Don Tomas Kincaid, and manager of Lord Jersey's estates in Staffordshire. We must also mention Mr. Clay, an intimate friend of Mr. Brougham, the well known Argentine cattle exporter.

It is a good sign to see a circle, however small, of River Plate people, for a very simple and logical reason: Argentine wheat and cattle compete with British interests. We do not ask for favours, but for justice. None of Jim Lowther's protection! Fair play gentlemen, fair play!

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO,

INCIDENT IN A BANK.

HIGH WORDS, CONDORS AND REVOLVERS.

March 28th

A subscriber sends us the following :—

A leading Bank was yesterday the scene of an incident in which the police had to intervene. A gentleman cashed a cheque and was paid in Chilian condors. He then went to the receiving teller to deposit part of the money, but the clerk refused to accept the condors. The gentleman protested and censured the conduct of the Bank which gave out condors but refused to receive them.

He then went to speak to the manager, and high words were exchanged. thus raising an alarm in the whole establishment. The manager stated that his clerk had acted in accordance with the Bank's instructions. This statement surprised the customer to such an extent that he could not restrain his feelings, and it is even said that a revolver was whipped out, and here the police luckily stepped in.

The wind-up was that the client had to keep the condors, as the Bank refused to give back the cheque. The case is to be brought before the Courts. We believe similar difficulties occur in the other banks.

WEDDING IN LOMAS.

March 25th

Green Lomas was the scene of another very pretty wedding yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the wedding of Mr. P. H. Vargas of the London and Brazilian Bank and Miss Pauline Mackern. Given the name of the bride it was no wonder that a large and influential party was gathered together in the beautiful fifteenth century chancel of Holy Trinity, Lomas. Brides always choose an afternoon wedding at Lomas because the little church there looks at its best with the setring sun shining through the stained glass windows and lighting up the varied groups. Mr. Charles Mackern looked pensive as he gave away another of his handsome daughters.

Owing to the absence of Mrs. Mackern in Europe, the reception, after the impressive ceremony at the church, took place at the well-known and hospitable residence of Mr. J. W. Hopkins, brother-in-law of the bride, to which a large party adjourned. Here were displayed the numerous and handsome presents, and a pleasant hour spent in the pretty grounds of the quinta.

After the health of the bride and bridegroom had been proposed by the Revd. G. G. Cocks in eloquent and kindly terms: the happy couple left amidst a shower of rice, congratulations and old boots, for Mar del Plata where the first part of the honeymoon will be spent, to be resumed later on in England where Mr. Vargas goes to spend a well-earned holiday under, as it turns on, the happiest circumstances.

Among the many present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hopkins, Mrs. R. Mackern, Mrs. Smiles and Miss Smiles, Dr. Mackern, the Misses A. and E. Mackern, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Crowther, Mrs. and Miss Fowler, Mrs. Lloyd-Davies, Miss Nicholson, Misses Murray, Mrs. and Miss Boutell, Mr. and Mrs. Livock, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. Belham, Mr. Haxell, Mr. Krabbé, etc. etc.

SANSINENA MEAT COMPANY.

The report of this prosperous Meat Co. is a paper of too much importance to be relegated to the burthened shelves of the STANDARD library without comment or notice.

As a frozen meat establishment it is the largest and most successful in this country. It is situated in Barracas, close to the Railway bridge on the South side of the Riachuelo, and for the nature of its business could not be better located. Fifty years ago all that parish or district was in the hands of the saladeristas. Don Patricio Brown, Don Jorge Dowdale, were the two largest saladeristas in those days. The whole Boca and Riachuelo was then in the hands of Irishmen, as today it is in those of the Italians. One way or another meat has always been a great staple in this country, and there are huudreds, and we might say thousands, of our wealthy Irish estancieros who began life in the Plate under the saladero dynasties of Brown, Dowdale, Armstrong. Saavedra, Cambaceres, Llambi and Santa Maria.

The report before us is for the year ending 31st December, 1895, and is signed by :—

E. Tornquist—President.
Robert M. Ramsay—Vice-President.
Santiago Luro—Director.
Samuel Hale Pearson—Director.
J. A. Cook—Secretary.
Francisco Sansinena—Manager.

These names are of such high respectability in the Plate that they are a guarantee of good management. The report says that the expired year has been one of fluctuations in the European meat markets, particularly in England. Prices fell so low at one time as not to cover cost, whilst later on they rose to a figure that left a very fair profit. The company luckily was able to avail of the high prices, and the Directors are thus able to present to the shareholders favorable results, and confirm their last year's statement that Argentine meat had at last secured a position in the European markets.

The business of the Company has so rapidly increased that it has been obliged to increase its frigorified deposits in Europe and here, and to enlarge the fabric, which, as a matter of course, has cost the Company a large outlay, as appears in the balance-sheet, but will be more than recouped by the increased business of the Company.

The very large sum of $253,013 gold has been expended by the Board during the year to improve the position of the Company, viz :—

	$ gold
Amortization of debts of the liquidation	56,675
Amortization of £25,000 borrowed previously	75,600
New deposits, etc. in Europe...	64,232
" " and enlargement of fabric here	57,504
Votal	253,013

The Board hopes shortly to sell the lands held by the Company, and at a price that will leave the Company profit which will materially improve the situation of the Company.

The Board has sold 4 lots in Mar del Plata and one in Bernal for $25,550,000 m/n and has bought 7,000 square varas land alongside the fabric in Barracas; the price paid is about one half for what the company sold not long ago. The total profits for the year amounted to the truly splendid figure of $448,984 gold, less 47,000$ gold written off for depreciation of machinery etc. which leaves a clear-profit of $401,984, and the directors propose the following distribution :—

	$ gold.
Dividend now of 7, which, with 3% previously paid makes 10% for year	161,040
Reserve fund 2% for year	8,039
General Manager 6% for year..	24,119
Dirictors and syndic 5% for year	20,099
	213,297
Bal. for new account	188,686

Which the Directors propose to place to the Fondo Prevision, having employed during the year 253,000 in amortizing debts and improving the fabrica. They also propose to pay now only 4$ m/n out of the 7$ m/n dividend, and leave the balance 3%, to be paid later on.

Mr. Miles A. Pasman who is Sindico under date 14th inst. certifies that he has audited the accounts etc., which are in due ferm and correct.

The following is the general balance-sheet, which is most interesting, as it shows the general movement of the Company :—

ACTIVO	Oro	M/Legal
ACCIONES		
Importe de las Acciones no suscritas	$ 394.800.00	
CAJA Y BANCO		
Existencia en Caja y Bancos, aquí y en Europa	90.260.78	$ 31.269.34
LETRAS Á COBRAR		
Importe de las letras á cobrar en B. Aires		250.90
MERCADERÍAS		
Existencia en Mercaderías, Carnes congeladas, etc., aquí y en Europa	396.090.60	153.293.95
INMUEBLES, ETC. FRIGORIFICO		
Importe de los Inmuebles, etc, según detalle en el Anexo A	1.673.337.41	
MUEBLES DE ESCRITORIO		
Importe del costo de los muebles, etc., de Escritorio	2.157.57	
TERRENOS		
Importe de los terrenos segun detalles en el Anexo B		1.768.496.93
ACCIONES VARIAS SOCIEDADES		
Importe de varias acciones integradas que posée la Sociedad		270.651.60
CERTIFICADOS, ETC.		
Existencia de Certificados, etc., en costo		16.519.15
VARIOS DEUDORES		
Importe de varios Deudores aquí y en Europa	118.515.82	102.371.75
CÉDULAS HIPOTECARIAS		
Diferencia entre el valor nominal de la deuda al Banco Hipotecario y su valor al 32.86%.		919.229.19
DIVIDENDO PROVISORIO		
Importe del Dividendo provisorio	48.312.00	
CONVERSIÓN		
Saldo de esta cuenta	382.716.92	
	$ 3.077.091.10	3.262.083.31

PASIVO	Oro	M/Legal
CAPITAL		
Importe del Capital autorizado	$ 2.000.000.00	
FONDO DE RESERVA		
Importe de esta cuenta.	9.613.21	
FONDO DE PREVISIÓN		
Importe de esta cuenta.	25.000.00	
FONDO DE SEGUROS		
Importe de esta cuenta.	21.312.50	
DIVIDENDOS Á PAGAR		
Importe de dividendos á pagar	4.204.00	
ACREEDORES ACCIONISTAS		
Importe de dos Cuentas pendientes	5.286.42	
VARIOS ACREEDORES		
Importe de varios Acreegores aquí y en Europa, incluso los giros contra Cargamentos	384.021.78	99.369.51
LETRAS Á PAGAR		
Letra á pagar al Bacco de la Provincia	164.300.00	
Letra á pagar al Banco Nacional		625.000.00
Letras á pagar á varios	35.368 89	
BANCO HIPOTECARIO DE LA PROVINCIA		
Valor nominal de las Deudas hipotecarias con este Banco		1.369.285.10
GASTOS GENERALES		
Saldo de esta cuenta	25.000.00	
CONVERSIÓN		
Equivalente del Saldo en oro		1.158.428.60
GANANCIAS Y PÉRDIDAS		
Saldo de esta cuenta	401.984.30	
	$ 3.077.091.10	3.262.083.31

E. TORNQUIST
President.
ROBERTO M. RAMSAY
Vice-President.
Vocales:
SANTIAGO LURO—SAMUEL HALE PEARSON.
FRANCISCO SANSINENA, *Director Gerente.* WALTER C. SALMON, *Contador.*
VO. BO.—MILES A. PASMAN
Sindico.

YESTERDAY'S MANIFESTATION.

IMPOSING PROCESSION.

20,000 PEOPLE.

March 26th

The enthusiasm and animation displayed in the manifestation organized yesterday to proclaim the sympathy of Argentina for Italy knew no bounds. Even a review of the National Guard could not have attracted a greater crowd. From an early hour all the balconies on the streets through which the procession was to pass had been seized by the ladies, whose delightful toilettes were the admiration of all nationalities. The side-walks too were held by serried ranks of patient onlookers, and the Avenida de Mayo presented a truly imposing spectacle, particularly in the blocks between Perú and Chacabuco. The palatial buildings on either side, the crowded balconies, the thronged sidewalks, and the noisy crowd with a sea of upturned faces, made up a tableau difficult to forget. The Basualdo building, which stands at the corner of Perú and the Avenida, and which formerly belonged to Mrs. Elortondo, is one of the most imposing in that quarter, but the others are not much inferior either in appearance or style. There are several unfinished buildings in the blocks already mentioned, but we expect they will be concluded by the time an opportunity presents itself for a popular commemoration of the triumph of Italy in Abyssinia. The Ciudad de Londres, with its zinc flanks, is an eye-sore; even the pretty faces that peeped out from the windows failed to compensate for the ugliness of the mutilated structure.

Although the procession was timed to start at 2 p.m. from the corner of Peru and the Avenida, the crowd assembled long before that hour, and the Directing Committee had all the difficulty in the world to force their way to the starting point. At half past 1 General Capdevila, Chief of the Staff Dr. Mariano Varela, Leopoldo del Campo, Torino, Rufino Varela Ortiz and the other members of the Committee took up their position, which they would never have kept but for the police, for the swerving crowd rendered it most difficult even for a Herculean frame to remain in the one place. Shortly after 2, the procession started headed by the police-band, and cheers pealed joyfully from balcony to balcony, the ladies in their enthusiasm throwing flowers on the manifestants. ¡Viva Italia! was the cry, and thousands of rude throats caught it up. A great sensation was caused by the appearance of the employees and "peones" of the Catalinas Company. The latter wore red caps and shirts to match, and the effect was quite thrilling, as they marched past, while the crowd cheered and the ladies clapped hands. We counted six hundred of these "peones", and compliment the Company on having such a fine set of men. Several hundred gay students, full of life and enthusiasm, followed, and then came a pause. There was evidently some hitch in the programme, for where were all the other Societies and Aosociations? It was a moment of suspense for the immense crowd, who could not make out what had occured. Suddenly, after half an hour's delay, the sounds of a distant band struck the ears of the multitude, and a cheer arose, louder than the rockets, which exploded at every moment. It was the Italia Unita Association that was coming along, headed by its own band, whose gay strains roused considerable enthusiasm. And then Association followed Association: they came from the right and from the left amid mingling cheers and the loud notes of brass bands. Viva Italia! resounded on all sides. At this juncture, the portly figure of Dr. Miguel G. Morel burst on the public gaze. Slowly and with measured step the Dan. O'Connell of the Piedad Parish advanced at the head of a formidable corps d'armée of his followers and friends. Bravo Morel! There was a look of mingled determination and sadness stamped on his usually bright countenance, and he gazed steadfastly at the pavement of Calle Florida. The ladies threw flowers at him and the crowd cheered, and he and his friends passed on, leaving a trail of roses.

Several Societies followed in quick succession, amid the cheers of the crowd. So far all was enthusiasm. The multitude had yet to experience a deep and pleasant emotion. The sound of a band to the right announced the approach of an Association coming up from the Plaza Victoria. These manifestants were headed by two little girls, beautifully dressed to represent Argentina and Italy, and by two little boys, one in the National Guard uniform and the other dressed as an Italian soldier. It would be impossible to describe the emotion that electrified and thrilled the crowd at the sight of these four little beings. Italy and Argentina walked hand-in-hand with a little soldier on either side. There was at first the silence of a deep emotion, and then the crowd cheered and shouted and clapped hands and threw flowers and waved their hats, and the ladies in the balconies almost wept with emotion. This marching allegory was really the great feature of the procession. And thus the procession ended. The head-ranks stopped in front of the Italian Legation, on whose balcony stood the Minister Count, Antonelli. Mr. Arditi Rocha, in the name of the people of B. Aires, addressed the Minister briefly and eloquently, and the Minister, who was deeply touched, replied in graceful terms.

The immense manifestation, comprising no less than 56 Italian Societies and thousands and thousands of Argentines, dispersed quietly, the streets, however, retaining a parade-day appearance for hours afterwards.

We congratulate Count Antonelli on the great sympathy which Argentina entertains for Italy, and we have no hesitation in saying that he is the most popular Italian Minister this country has had the pleasure of harboring.

THE CHILIAN QUESTION.

STARTLING OPINIONS OF A GERMAN WARRIOR.

CHILE HAS MISSED HER CHANCE.

(From the "Union" of Valparaiso.

A distinguished countryman of mine—deservedly appreciated by the Chilians—said to me in the winter of 1892 :—

"With fifty thousand soldiers I would undertake this year to start from Santiago and arrive in Buenos Ayres within a month. In four years time I should require at least 100,000 men, and after that time it would depend on the offensive or defensive condition of the two countries."

And he went on to say:—"May opinion is that it would be the greatest advantage to carry the war into the enemy's country."

And by this he meant that Chile should formulate promptly the Limits' Question—peace or war. Unfortunately Chile did not pursue this line of policy, when it had an opportunity of doing so. The day has passed when Chile could have dictated peace in the Red House under the shadow of 50,000 Chilian bayonets, and soon the opportunity of doing so with 100,000 men will have passed.

My friend was a military expert and he dwelt at length on the respective positions of the two countries, and this is a serious question.

Excuse, Mr. Editor, an old German officer, who has his family in Chile and who has resided here 15 years, who loves Chile most after his own country, and, who although retired since the campaign of 1870, in which he took part, still preserves his military spirit and judgment.

I have often heard it said: "Beware; let us not precipitate a war with Argentina, for Argentina is not Bolivia. We have mistaken notions in regard to Argentines."

That is true, and it is amongst our higher classes that these mistaken notions prevail, but these mistaken notions are in favour of the Argentines. We take them to be a great deal more than they are. Of Argentina our Chilian aristocrats only know B. Ayres and of B. Ayres they only know the higher class, who live well and have a European polish. They judge B. Ayres by this polish, but they should not judge of the quality of the furniture by the varnish. Our people have taken the proper measure of the Argentines, to whom they feel so superior that they despise them.

And here we are brought face to face with a singular phenomenon: The ruling classes look with misgiving on a war with Argentina, while the people hunger for a war. You may think this ignorance on the part of the people, but it is not so; the people know their future adversaries and they have confidence in their own strength, their courage, their patriotism and other virtues which the Argentines do not possess.

All impartial travellers give it as their opinion that the Chilians are very much superior to the Argentines. Argentina is a nation without character, without national virtues. Even its progress is not its own, but the work of foreigners and foreigners' money which has not yet been paid back. It is not progress conquered by national toil. And if from the material we pass to the moral, the deficiency is even still greater. I do not wish to be aggressive, but I should like to see the Chilians appreciate their own immense moral superiority. During my five years' residence in the Argentine Republic, I never saw any national virtue that I could have wished for my own country. And this is the opinion of every impartial observer.

All the activity of Argentina is concentrated in a million of cosmopolitans, and the country is too young to resist such an invasion which carries everything before it. The indigenous population is absorbed. The citizens have no national character: they simply imitate; hence the customs, vices and materialism of Argentina, which has no real individuality.

In Chile it is quite the contrary. If I did not find—nor has anybody every found—virtues in Argentina that I should have wished to see in my own country, here have I found many.

I should like to export in large quantities the energy, the virility, the sobriety, the patriotism, the muscular strength....

William Goethe.

Ed. Note.—Enough: we spare our readers the ordeal of pursuing the perusal of this truly extraordinary article, upon which we certainly cannot congratulate our colleague the *Union*. But we think it our duty to say that the opinions therein expressed—with so much venom and blindness—would lead one to suppose they were penned not by "an impartial observer," as Mr. William Goethe no doubt considers himself to be, but by an impartial lunatic. Nothing could be more malicious nor more dangerous than to fan the animosity that exists between the two nations, and Mr. Goethe forgets that he may be playing with the lives of his Chilian sons in endeavouring to persuade our transandine neighbors of their "immense superiority" over the Cuyanos. We should be very sorry to think that Mr. Goethe's opinions should constitute what he calls the "proper measure of the Argentines," although his views might be useful in enabling others to take the proper measure of certain writers in the Chilian papers. In this long tirade of unprovoked abuse, we fail to recognise the Teutonic virtues displayed on the battle-fields of 1870 and in the fulsome praise of Chile Mr. Goethe, like that other great warrior—long since withdrawn from active service—Miltiades, is no doubt influenced by the nationality "tenerae conjugis." The great Athenian admitted that his youngest boy governed the State—"for you see" he said "I am governed by my wife, and my wife is ruled by my little son." We can find no other explanation of Mr. Goethe's uncalled for political opinions. We admit that Argentina has no national features, no more than the United States in the beginning of the century. We are in a period of transition: all is life and bustle here, and things are everyday changing—the very contrary being the case in Chile whose stagnancy he mistakes for national character, and this stagnancy she owes to her own vis inertiœ personified in the character of Mephistopheles by Mr. Goethe's great namesake. As for exporting virility etc. to Germany, he would, we fear, make a very bad business. It would simply be carrying coal to Newcastle, unless, of course, virtue have abandoned Fatherland since Mr. Goethe's departure for Chile.

The Chilians have too much common sense to despise their enemies and in the case of a struggle, we might say in parodying a famous line:—

No Peruvian's arm around thee thrown.

"POOR" PARAGUAY.

It is sad to see waste and extravagance, but far sadder is it to contemplate a miser, a millionaire miser, living in poverty, with his buried wealth useless to him or anyone else; but such is the case of "poor" Paraguay. Were only its mineral wealth that which has been so far discovered, developed and utilized, not only would it be able to pay the extra ½ per cent. interest begged for by the bondholders (and thereby be called "honourable"—vide report of recent meeting of C. F. B.), but it would laugh at all existiug debts, both principal and interest, and pay them off bodily without any exertion; and, moreover, the country would enter into such a state of prosperity and wealth, never dreamed of even by Lopez, in his grandiloquent schemes.

This may seem extravagant, or even laughable, to those who think of poor Paraguay as it is at the moment, but facts are stubborn things and cannot be laughed away; nor can it be denied that mineral wealth, under conditions more unfavourable than those existing in Paraguay, has elevated in a very short time to great wealth and importance numerous countries that were on a par with the former. What was the Transvaal before the Barberton and Witwatersrandt discoveries? What was Griequaland before the Diamond Fields? What was California before '49? or what was Australia before the gold discoveries there?

And yet in Paraguay during the last few years many most important discoveries of mineral deposits have been made, which gives a hope, or almost a certainty, that Paraguay will not ill compare with those countries in the future in mineral wealth.

Take the Johannesberg mine for instance, what is it? simply an auriferous reef, giving from 2 to 3 ounces per ton. Well, we have in Paraguay an auriferous reef, some miles in extent, which has only been surface-scratched and shows plenty of visible gold—and then on the banks of the Tibicuari, far more come-atable than Johannesburg was, we have a large deposit of iron ore rich in free gold, as easily extracted and worked as auriferous quartz, giving at least some 4 ounces per ton.

And that reef at Johannesburg is now worth some £80,000,000 Sterling! So to what conclusion must one come as to the future wealth and importance of Paraguay, fomented by its mines—even leaving out its wondertully rich deposits of native copper and hills of carbonate, many other rich mineorogical discoveries, and the fact that the prospecting so far has been carried on in only a very slight degree.

Even in the British Colonies the first men have difficulty in reaping the fruits of their labors, as instanced by the accounts below, and therefore all the more ought Paraguay to favour the prospector and developer, but unfortunately the working of the laws at present there are far from favourable to them.

For the last 10 years I may say, almost all the funds necessary for prospecting and discovering these mines had been supplied by the present writer, quickly and indirectly, and yet, enterprise and development, which are of such unbounded importance for the future of this country, are, so far from being encouraged, rewarded by imprisonment.

Still, the miners are there, the great wealth of gold, of copper and of other minerals is there, and whether the miner wishes it or not, his vast buried treasure will be brought to light, to the unbounded benefit of Paraguay and all those having a stake in the country.

A. Busk.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

A paper by Mr. M. Mulhall in the *North American Review* on the question, "Is the Human Race Deteriorating?" might be thought from its title to raise the ghost of an old dispute which much troubled our forefathers in the dark ages before Darwin. It was long held that the human frame had been slowly dwindling; that we had once been giants, and should some day become dwarfs. Readers of Thomas Love Peacock's "Headlong Hall" cannot have forgotten Mr. Escot, the "de-

terioration ist," who conjectured that "in the course of ages a boot of the present generation would form an ample chateau for a large family of our remote posterity." This was the prevailing view on the subject, and was exhibited in the fable of the buried Pict, who bit off the end of a pickaxe with which sacrilegious hands were breaking open his grave and called out. "I percive the degeneracy of your race by the smallness of your little finger" —*ie.*, the pickaxe. An improved science has knocked this theory of deterioration into a cocked hat. It is not, however, this theory which Mr. Mulhall controverts, but another, equally erroneous—the belief that the population of the Old World is steadily dwindling. The alarmists have been watching the birth-rate, and in this, beyond doubt, there has been a notable decline during the past few years. For instance, in England, while the number of births recorded yearly for every thousand of the population was over thirty-five in the 'sixties and 'seventies, it was in the 'eighties under thirty-two, and the mean rates of seven principal European countries for the same periods were respectively thirty-four and thirty-two. But to take alarm from these facts is only to show that a little statistical knowledge is a dangerous thing. For the truth is that the rate of increase is population has not been falling but actually rising during recent years, the simple explanation being that the death-rates have declined even more rapidly than the birth-rates. A comparison of the two reveals that the mean annual rate of natural increase—that is, of the surplus of births over deaths—in Europe has risen from 8·8 in the score of years preceding 1880 to 10·2 in the period which has followed that date; in other words, that it proceeds at sixteen per cent. greater speed now than then. This elementary sum in arithmetic effectually disposes of the theory that the human race is vanishing off the face of the earth.

To the disproof of the old idea that "the individual withers" we can now add proof that "the world is more and more."

Nor need this increased rapidity of growth frighten us. Malthus's famous "Essay on Population," with its theory that, while human food increases in a slow arithmetical ratio, man himself increases in a quick geometrical ratio, has long since been exploded. We now know that the means of subsistence have a tendency to increase faster than population. In 1798, when Malthus wrote, the labour of a peasant only sufficep to raise food for ten persons; at present, in the United States, according to Mr. Mulhall, a male adult can raise food for 120 persons. Increased population means increased prosperity. It is the thinly populated countries, such as Russia and Spain, which are poor; the populous countries, such as England and Belgium, which are rich. The rate of wages is highest where the population is densest. These are commonplaces of modern economics; but they are commonplaces which many people have a strange habit of overlooking.—*Exchange.*

SPORT

HURLINGHAM RACES.

March 26th

In spite of all the counter-attractions, calls you may say on the English community, we have never attended a pleasanter or more successful meeting at Hurlingham than that held yesterday, and it must be a great source of satisfaction to those who have struggled so long to make the place what it is, to see their efforts at last bearing fruit. It has been an uphill fight so far, but having turned the corner with the finances it would seem as if all were now plain sailing. We hope it is so. Yesterday's fixture would warrant the most favorable hopes in this respect and we hope that each successive meeting will mark the advance in public favor that an institution of this kind is entitled to. One of of the charms of the place is the beautiful order in which everything is kept; then there is absolute exemption from the noise and turmoil and dust of the Park with all its sordid surroundings of stable boys and "cocheros" and basque "lecheros" and hangers on of all kind, elbowing one out of patience, treading on mental as well as material corns, crushing, shouting, kicking up a row generally in fact, because it is their nature and habit. With Hurlingham, however, it is all the reverse. The stand is like a drawing-room—the ground like a garden; no noise, no worry, fresh air, ease and peace. If anything more is requisite, well, it is not to be had this side of the belt.

It is not to be supposed from this that we had the place all to ourselves, in the "lords of all we surveyed" style. No, just the contrary. There was a big crowd there. But it was a Hurlingham crowd — a refined, cultured, grace ful crowd, and not a hustling motley congregattou of the great unwashed. We have never seen Hurlingham races so well patronized before and as we had charming weather, good sport and a capital lunch, the only source of regret was that these meetings come so seldom. There is nothing more to be said about it. One must go and see to appreciate.

As to the racing it was first-class Mr. R. W. Anderson was as dead in the vein, that he could scarcely keep off winning everything he coloured for; he pulled off two races with Milagro so, another with El Toro, and ran a jolly good second with Chacarero—a pretty fair record as things go. Mr. Hicks, who is also a frequent winner at Hurlingham, pulled off a race with a very useful pony, The Count and dead-heated with El Toro in the first event but was disqualified for a cross; there was no unpleasantness, however, over the incident, as Mr. Hicks in the most sportsmen like way candidly comitted the fault, urging nothing beyond the fact that he thought, he was within his ground when he crossed El Toro. Mr. Hasperg who had two matches on received forfeit in one and cantered home in the other, so that he had nothing to complain of and Ramadan just scraped home from Chacarero which gave Mr. Pearson a win. El Quijote had the pace of the lot and rolled home in the last which was a hurdle race. As usual the flag in Mr. Bond's experienced hands left nothing to be desired, Mr. Preston being equally efficient in the box.

The following are the details:—

The Trial Stakes.

Sweepstakes of $10 each, with $50 added. Distance 500 metres.

	Kls.	
Mr. Scott Moncreiff's El Toro	75	1
Baron Heintze's Dr. Jameson	75	2
Mr. J. Ravenscroft's Robert the Devil	72	3

Also ran—The Murphy, Boy, Picaso Rabicano and TheCount.

Mr. Hasperg on Dr. Jameson made play to the stand with The Count in close attendance. Passing the stand Mr. Hicks challenged on the Count and disposed of the leador, but was unable to answer a call from Mr. Anderson on the Toro who drew up on the outside and made a dead-heat on the post. The Count was objected to for a cross and the Stewards after hearing the evidence allowed the objection disqualifying the Count and placing Dr. Jameson second.

Sport—El Toro $10.50, Placé 3.80, Dr. Jameson 4.70.

Match.

For $1,000 a side, half forfeit. Distance 900 metres.

	Kls.
Mr. P. Hasperg's Arcadia	56
Mr. Allan Grigg's Reflection	50

Reflection paid forfeit.

A free Handicap.

Sweepstakes of $10 each (for starters only), with $50 added. Distance 900 metres.

	Kls.	
Mr. R. W. Anderson's Milagroso	80	1
Mr. P. Hasperg's Arcadia	75	2
Mr. F. B. Pearson's Ramadan	70	3

Also ran—Robert the Devil.

Robert the Devil made a d——lish bad race of it; he tailed off from the start and gave up at the paddock. The other three raced in a line to the straight, where Ramadan compounded. At the stand Baron Heintze shook Arcadia up, but could make no impression on Milagroso, who won very cleverly by a neck.

Sport—Milagroso $6.40.

The Pigmy Stakes.

Sweepstakes of $10 each; with $50 added. Distance 600 metres.

	Kls.	
Mr. E. Hicks's The Count	70	1
Bedford and Thorold's Larrikin	70	2

Also ran—Inquieto, Boston, Ben Nevis and Mirambo.

The Count and Larrikin were the quickest on their legs and made all the running the former winning easily by a couple of lengths.

Sport—The Count $3.60, Placé 2 85, Larriken 3.75.

The Galloway Handicap.

Sweepstakes of $15 each, with $50 added, 1600 metres.

	Kls.	
R. W. Anderson's Milagroso (late Brujo)	80	1
Mr. F. J. Balfour's Trafalgar	74	2
Mr. E. Hick's Porsiacaso	72	3

Also ran—Candil.

Mr. Anderson took Milagroso to the front when the flag fell and made play to the strainght about 3 lengths ahead of everything. In the straight Mr. Balfour brought Trafalgar along, but though he made up some ground he could not get on terms and was beaten by about a length.

Sport—Milagros $3.60.

Match.

For $500 a side, half forfeit; 1000 metres: owners up.

	Kls.	
Mr. P. Hasperg's Mundana	70	1
Mr. P. Neumann's Tarantula	70	2

Mundana made all the running and won in a canter.

Sport—Mundana $2.30.

The Chocolate Stakes.

Handicap Sweepstakes of $15 each, with $50 added, 700 metres.

	Kls.	
Mr. F. B. Pearson's Ramadan	74	1
Mr. R. W. Anderson's Chacarero	75	2
Mr. E. Hicks's Whitelegs	69	3

Also ran—Dr. Jameson, Combate.

The lot got away splendidly, all in a line. At the stand Chacarero and Ramadan singled themselves out and had a fine finish Ramadan getting the best of it by a head.

Sport—Ramadan 8.90, Placé 4.10; Chacarera 3.10.

The March Hurdle Race.

Sweepstakes of $20 each, with $50 added, for Horses or Ponies the property of, and to be ridden by members of the Buenos Aires or Hurlingham Hunts, or an affiliated polo club; 2500 metres, over seven flights of hurdles.

	Kls.	
Mr. L. J. Moser's Don Quijote	72	1
Mr. P. Hasperg's Gil Blas	72	2
Mr. F. W. Clunie's The Murphy	72	3

Also ran—Rama Negra.

Mr. Moser took Don Quijote to the front when the flag fell and won all the way, hands down by about a dozen lengths.

THE MYSTERY OF THE ANDES.

There is, about the Chilian question, an atmosphere of mystery which cannot fail to strike even the least observant. We know that both Chile and Argentina are wasting their revenues and reserves in the uninterrupted purchase of armament. We know that a feeling of animosity exists between the two nations. And yet telegrams are daily sent from the Government House to London announcing the most satisfactory and most cordial relations between the two countries. To the anxious queries of journalists and others, the Ministers reply: "Everything is working smoothly. There is no danger of a rupture."

But these official protestations of peace are belied, not only by the tone of the press, but by the very acts of the Government. Within the last few days, through the intermedium of the Argentine Minister in London, the Argentine Government has purchased—according to letters received from abroad—100,000 tons of coal; 30,000 tons of portable rails and bridges and 70,000 tons of cannon and armament, and agents are rushing in all directions looking for vessels to convey these huge supplies to our shores. Chile has made more or less similar purchases.

Another circumstance which has attracted the notice of the public is the frequency of interviews between the Ministers and our leading railway men, and the Cabinet surely cannot be ignorant of the rumor flying about to the effect that the main object of these mysterious "tête-a-tête" is simply to persuade the companies to store up huge quantities of coal. Furthermore, the Argentine Government have their eye on new cruisers, and they can count on the moral, if not material, support of at least one European nation.

All these reports, in which there must be a quantum of truth, contribute to create a situation of distrust—and yet, according to the Ministers, our relations with Chile are most cordial and the negotiations for the settlement of the demarcation question are most satisfactory.

Someone is being deceived and mystified. The march of events does not concur with the statements of those in power, and we are drifting towards an untenable situation, for soon neither Chile nor Argentina will have a cent left in the Treasury. The Limits Question is giving birth to difficulties of a far higher order than a dispute about a few miles of territory.

THE NEW PROTOCOL.

The latest feature in the Chilian Question is that the Transandine Government has formulated the bases for a new protocol, and according to inquiries which we made yesterday, the report is not what is euphoniously styled a "bola." The conditions proposed by the Chilian Government are:—

1st—The cession of the Puna de Atacama to Argentina.

2nd—From the 26th to the 46th parallels the demarcation shall be made in accordance with existing treaties, an arbitrator to be named to decide any questions that may crop up.

3rd—From the 46th to the 52nd parallels the boundary line shall be the 72nd Meridian.

Only the "peritos" could give an opinion of any weight on the foregoing conditions. The new move, to our way of thinking, is a mere pretext for temporising, which is also the policy of the Argentine Government, although where all this is going to end no one can say.

As a topic of conversation, the Limits Difficulty is still the great question of the day. In the Clubs, Theatres and Cafés, in the streets and in the railway and tramcars, nothing else is talked of, and the general opinion is that Chile has nothing to lose by a war. The contrary is the case. There would be nothing left of Chile if she were to lose. She would be reduced to a "quantité negligeable." And if she were to win, we question whether she would be allowed to take more than the few miles of territory at present in dispute.

THE FAR SOUTH.

The Villarino arrived yesterday in the Darsena from the Southern seas with the following passengers:—Mr. Mariano Muñoz from Tierra del Fuego, Miss A. Baez, daughter of the Commander of the Ushuaia, Captain J. H. Barnes and Señora, Governor of the State prison of Santa Cruz, Major Ganduglia, Lieutenant Rosario Videla, Captain J. Wilson from Port Deseado and Mr. A. Valdey Rosas, Inspector of the Custom-houses.

The Villarino met the Uruguay in Punta Arenas on the 28th of last month; she also passed the Azopardo, which took down the limits Committee en route to Cape Froward. The Uruguay had taken in coal for trip. The transport Ushuaia was at Rio Gallegos with a cargo belonging to Blanchard of Punta Arenas. The sub-prefect of Deseado was caught in some irregularidad and handed over to the judicial authorities of Chubut, the Deseado and Thetis sub-prefectures being amalgamated with that of Rio Gallegos and taken over by Comandante Crovetto. One of the settlers at Camarones Bay who has 16 leagues of camp and 6000 sheep has applied to Government to have the transports call there regularly.

The Villarino brings up 177 bales wool from Ushuaia, Gallegos, Santa Cruz and Deseado. According to the news given us by some of the officers, the South is progressing rapidly, houses of business and the number of sheepfarmers are daily increasing. They had some bad weather in Port Deseado, and were obliged to remain there two days.

ALARMING EARTAQUAKES.

THE INHABITANTS PASS THE NIGHTS IN THE OPEN.

SEVERAL SUDDEN DEATHS FROM FRIGHT.

AN AREA OF NEARLY 100,000 SQUARE MILES CONVULSED.

NO SIMILAR VISITATION IN VALPARAISO SINCE 1851.

(*From the Chilian Times.*)

Valparaiso, March 18.

Many years have elapsed since the inhabitants of this city have been suojected to so severe an ordeal as that through which they have just passed. Roughly stated, during eighty-four hours the ground under their feet has never ceased trembling, whilst earthquake shocks, undulating and vertical, have succeeded each other with alarming frequency, some of these phenomena having very nearly attained the proportions that would have converted them into great public calamities. Fortunately, however, the city has been spared this infliction, and though the trial has been a severe one, it is a source of no little thankfulness to all that the trying ordeal has been passed through without loss of life, and, comparatively speaking, with but little damage to property. Three earthquakes occurred on Friday at 3.44 a.m., 5.14 a.m., and 5.25 a.m. respectively; the last mentioned being accompanied by a great noise. During the remainder of the day minor shocks, not generally perceived, occurred at 1.50 p.m., 3.40 p.m., and 3.48 p.m. At 9.05 p.m. another shock, somewhat stronger than the preceding, occurred, and had the effect of creating a very general feeling of apprehension. But the climax was reached at 9.44 p.m., local time, when a violent shock, or rather a series of five shocks, vertical and undulatory, accompanied with a great noise, and lasting fully two minutes, occurred, creating intense alarm. In an instant all the streets were filled with anxious people, alarm depicted on their countenances, and a prey to the gravest apprehensions. Many at once commenced to make preparations to pass the night in the open, but others, less apprehensive or more sanguine, hesitated to adopt this course, and they re-entered their homes, taking the precaution, however, to leave the means of egress free. All hesitation disappeared, however, shortly afterwards with the occurrence of two more smart shocks, one at 11.22 p.m., and the other at 11 35 p.m., and from this time no one thought of remaining indoors, and much less of retiring to rest. From this time onwards shocks occurred in rapid succession and an anxious time was passed till daylight. From midnight until 6.50 a.m., that is to say, in barely seven hours, fourteen shocks of considerable intensity, occurred in the following order:—12.09 a.m.: 12.42; 12.47; 1.15; 1.22; 1.40; 2.00; 2.12; 2.20; 2.55; 3.25; 3.43; 5.00 and 6.50. During the seven anxious hours the streets, the sidewalks, the squares, the Gran Avenida, the Avenida de las Delicias, the Parque Municipal, which was thrown open to the public, were filled with people, some attempting to court sleep on chairs, and on improvised shakedowns, the majority moving about, but all alike uneasy and apprehensive. Some found a temporary resting place in Bella Vista and Baron stations, not a few obtained shelter in carts at the latter station, whilst many families hired cabsin which they accommodated their little ones for the night. Besides the shocks just enumerated there were many minor ones, but after the shock of 6.30 a.m., on Saturday, there was comparative repose till 7 a.m., when a mild, but long shake occurred. During the remainder of the day, exclusive of the shakes already mentioned, there were thirteen shocks in the following order: 9.20 a.m.; 9.46; 9.50; 10.05; 10.07; 10.45; 6 p.m.; 6.30; 7.30; 8.00; 8.45; 9.20 and 9.25. There were a few slight tremors during the remainder of Saturday night, but, on the whole, the hours passed quietly enough, which was a welcome relief after a trying tension of forty eight hours. Many people, however, sat the night out, whilst others, owing to the severe strain to which they had been subjected, were unable to obtain the repose of which they stood so much in need.

When the first severe shock was felt on Friday night ata quarter before ten o'clock many people had retired to rest, and numbers in their fright ran into the street in great terror, half dressed women screaming and others fainting. The scenes in the streets almost baffle description. In the main thoroughfares many people were returning home from their evening's perambulations and evinced great anxiety for their families left at home. Coaches were now in great demand to convey these people to their residences, or those who were afraid to remain in their dwellings sought the safety of squares, open spaces, Bellavista station and the Grand Avenida, where on the seats provided in the latter place hundreds made their beds. In the Municipal Park, off Victoria-street, the scene presented that of an encampment. With blankets or rugs to cover them hundreds laid down on the seats; and many even had furnished themselves with mattresses and pillows, seemingly happy in the open air with the vault of heaven only above them, thus safe from the dangers of falling rafters, etc. While this was the condition of affairs in the lower parts of the town, those who resided on the hills resorted to similar measures, and it may be safely stated that not one in a hundred of the inhabitants retired to rest in their beds or got anything but a very few minutes' refreshing sleep. This was plainly shown in the faces of the people next morning, for nearly everyone had passed a terribly sleepless night. Far on throughout the following day (Saturday) most of the people either lived in the streets or at once rushed thither at the least appearance of another shock. Business was almost at a standstill, except in those places of business which supply the necessaries of life. Many of the shops when they closed between five and six o'clock on Saturday night to allow the employees to go for dinner did not re-open them as usual. This night also most of the people were so terrified that they again took shelter in the open, and the scenes along Victoria-street, the Municipal Park, and Grand Avenida were pitiful to behold. Some of the "faithful" were clasping in their hands the Bible and repeating their Pater Nosters. Although the scenes presented were such as to create more melancholy than humorous feelings, still the latter at times were not wanting, and a son of Erin's Isle, when he saw the unusual sight of so many people lying about, exclaimed: "Sure these people have taken furnished lodgins in the street." In parts some had improvised tents; others had waggons filled with bedding, and covered with canvas, into which they retired for the night, and the sounds often emitted testified that they came from children of tender years. Fortunately the weather was not cold, and it is to be hoped that no serious results will follow their exposure to the night air. Inside the dwelling houses the terror produced by the repeated earthquakes was intensified in many cases by the smashing of bottles, glassware etc., while outside the shocks and oscillations of the earth caused many of the fire alarm bells to ring. The first shock happening so late at night all the churches and chapels were closed; while the theatres were not performing, and so fortunately there was no panic in such places, which in many cases have often produced awful catastrophes. While there are many cases of great prostration and sickness caused by the extreme strain on the nerves after the shocks, happily there have only been two deaths so far as reported. These were that of a gentleman named Ignacio Vazquez, who was suffering from heart disease, and the effect produced upon him by the first shock caused death while he was near Santa Lucia Park. The other was that of a woman named Micaela Salas de Orellana, living in Libertad-street, who is supposed to have died from fright.

The lighthouse has not suffered so much damage as was at first reported. It appears that the shocks on Friday night caused all the front of the building looking to the north and the part that looks to the north-east and east to fall, about a third of the length. On the tower there was a crack from its base upwards extending to about four metres by 28 centimetres in depth. Of the apparatus there only remained three lenses in working order. The upper glasses remained more or less uninjured. In consequence of the shocks the light had to be extinguished at four o'clock in the morning. On Saturday afternoon the torpedo launch "Sargento Aldea" left for the lighthouse, having on board the sub-inspector of lighthouses, with the object of placing a temporary light of the 6th Order, until the other has been repaired. That light was to be illuminated the same night. This light will be a white flash light. On Sunday night at six o'clock the Sargento Aldea returned here.

The lighthouse at Playa Ancha has suffered no damage.

The following shocks have been reported as having occurred on Friday and Saturday:—

Ligua—8 a.m.

Cabildo—9.45 the previous night and others up till 7 a.m.

Hierro—Prolonged shock the previous night at 9.50 and others in the morning.

Petorca—Two prolonged shocks at 9.40 the previous night and continued at intervals until 7 a.m

Chincolco—At 9.52 p.m. and at 7 a.m.

Quilimari—Strong shock last night.

Vilos—At 9.45.

Putaendo—At 9.55 p.m. previous night.

Alicahue—Last night at 9.58.

San Felipe—Last night at 9 50, and others up till 6.50 a.m.

Casablanca—At 10.20 a.m.

Quillota—At 10.10 a.m.

San Francisco de Limache—At 8.40 a.m.

Curimon—At 8.40 a.m.

Llaillai—Last night at 9.30 and others followed.

Palma—Last night at 9.55.

Colina—At the same hour.

Mellepilla—At 8.40 a.m,

Talagante—At 8.35 a.m.

San Francisco del Monte—At 8.40 a.m.

San Bernardo—At 12.20 p.m.

Buin—At 12.40 last night; also 2.38 p.m. and 1.55 p.m., 12.40 p.m.

Rancagua—At 9.45 p.m. and 8.50 a.m.

Cauquenes—At 9.45 p.m. and 10.10 a.m.

Curicó—At 9.50 p.m., 8.30 p.m. and 13.25 p.m.

Talca—At 9.20 p.m. and 12.26 p.m.

Constitucion—At 10.15 last night and 12.20 p.m.

P rral—Last night at 9.50 and 12.10 p.m.

Chillan at the same hour.

Concepcion—Last night at 10.30 and 8.54 a.m.

San Rosendo—Last night at 9.45 and 12.30 p.m.

Angol—At 12.20 p.m.

Temuco—At 12.25 p.m.

Valdivia—At 12.85 p.m.

Valparaiso has not experienced such a lengthened visitation of earthquake shocks since 1851. With respect to the area affected, the disturbance, as far as is known at present, appears to have extended from Copiapó, in the North to San Fernando, in the South, to twelve or fifteen miles out to sea on the West, and to Mendoza, Argentine Republic, on the East, or an area, roughly estimated, of from 60,000 to 70,000 square miles.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

What with the Egyptian Question, the Spanish campaign in Cuba, the Italians in Abyssinia, and the unbending attitude of Great Britain, events are marching fast in Europe. The latest sensation, according to the telegrams received yesterday, is Mr. Chamberlain's speech at the Canadian Club on the occasion of the annual banquet of that association. Mr. Chamberlain, following in the footsteps of Lord Salisbury, seized a convivial moment to make statements of the greatest political importance. He stated in his speech that the moment had arrived for the British Empire to act, and he proposed that the defence of the Empire should be discussed. He considered a Zollverein advisable for free interchange of articles throughout the British Empire.

These statements caused a considerable sensation, and they derived all the more importance from the surroundings in which they were uttered. They are regarded as an official announcement that Lord Salisbury is drafting a vast project of reform for the Empire. We shall watch the development of this idea with interest.

Turning to minor matters, we find that the trial of the persons implicated in the Max Lebaudy "chantage" in Paris has been brought to a close. The only persons condemned are the notorious Count Cesti and the editor of the *Echo de l'Armée*. Cesti is the son of an adventurer, an Italian runaway, who entered that "refugium peccatorum", the Foreign Legion, which enabled him to change his name. The son is a Boulevardier adventurer, who cut a great dash at one moment, but who of course will never figure again in the "Tout Paris", as the high class of the gey capital is called. He and the editor have been sentenced to 13 months, imprisonment and 500 francs fine each.

The Paris telegrams also announce the acquittal of the detective Dupas, who had been charged with libel by three ex-Ministers. These gentlemen are left in a very false position, since Dupas distinctly stated that they instructed him not to capture Arton. We can imagine the uproar on the Boulevards on the announcement of the sentence of the Court.

As regards Spain and Italy, we refer our readers to our telegram column, where they will find some details respecting the Cuban revolution and the Abyssinian campaign.

ROSARIO FOR EVER!

FIRST SHIPMENT OF CATTLE TO RIO.

There is joy in the Chicago of the Plate, and another red-letter day is marked in the annals of that industrious and prosperous city. For the first time since the discovery of America, or for that matter since the beginning of the world, a cargo of live cattle has been shipped from Rosario for Rio Janeiro. Our friends the Rosarinos are right in attaching the utmost importance to what is seemingly an insignificant event, which is another proof of the independent and enterprising spirit of that city. Our friend, the classical broker, to whose erudition we have been so often indebted for many an apt quotation, had in speaking of the relative positions of Rosario and Buenos Ayres, compared the Chicago of the Plate to Mantua, which, according to the bard, was too near Cremona to flourish. But we see that Rosario is not too near B. Ayres to thrive, and proportionately its progress has been even more rapid than that of the Puerto de la Santisima Trinidad, as the capital was piously designated in the days of old.

Rosario has had to struggle against one terrible enemy: not revolutions nor financial crisis, but the National Government, whose indifference, we had almost said apathy, has caused that city to lose millions of money, and may yet stifle its vitality. For the last fifteen years the merchants of Rosario have been petitioning the Government to dredge the Martin Garcia (Hell) Channel, but the Government has done nothing, and from the "azotea" of the Red House President Uriburu might any day see an army of vessels riding idly at anchor at the entrance of that channel, waiting for water. Every hour's delay is a pecuniary loss. The sand banks there are growing, like everything else in the Plate; and only the other day a British steamer coming down from Rosario with a full cargo ran into a bank in spite ot the pilot on board. And there she lay for days. Finally the captain decided that a telegram should be sent to B. Ayres to Mihanovich, requesting that King of Tugs to send a few tenders to remove part of the cargo. The first mate and a sailor got into a boat, landed at Martin Garcia and sent the telegram, but they were put in quarantine, and may be there yet for all we know. And thus trade is hampered in every way; but the enterprise and energy of Rosario soar above every difficulty. In spite of growing banks—and ruined ones—in spite of Government indifference, in spite of duties and taxes and abuses and revolutions—Rosario pushes forward, and her latest triumph is the shipment of 895 steers and 400 wethers on board the Texo for Rio, and this triumph gives her another opportunity of shewing her independence of B. Ayres. Mr. Ernesto Braudt is the gentleman wha forwarded the shipment.

UNEASY EUROPE.

Affairs in Europe are becoming daily more complicated, in spite of Lord Salisbury's visit to Nice, and the news from Africa contains the alarming announcement of another rising of the Matabeles. The decision of the International Committee to issue an order on the Egyptian Treasury for half a million sterling to defray the cost of the Dongola Expedition has caused a storm in Paris. According to one telegram, the Government was thinking ot recalling Baron de Courcel and closing up the Embassy in London, which would indeed, be a most dangerous move. In the meantime the Radical Cabinet has scored another victory in pushing the Revenue tax through the Deputies, and Mons. Lockroy—Minister of Marine—assuming the mantle of a pontiff, has addressed a kind of pastoral letter to the officers of the navy, leaving them the option to fast or not on Good Friday—a queer kettle of fish this French situation. But so far the most serious note has been struck by the Council of French holders of Egyptian bonds. These gentlemen have decided to bring before the Courts the decision of the International Committee, and it is argued that the money cannot be touched until the case be decided.

It is significant that the rumor of the withdrawal of Baron Courcel, the French Ambassador in London, has been started by the London press. Our "Tocayo" in that city fathers the rumor, which must cause quite a sensation on the other side of the Channel.

The London *Times* says that South Africa is ablaze, that the Orange Free State and the Transvaal have formed a defensive and offensive alliance, and that the inhabitants are rapidly arming, and that the services of Germans have been secured. We hear nothing more of the Expedition fitted up at Suez for the Chartered Company. To this must be added the news from Matabeleland, where the natives have risen and massacred numbers of white settlers.

Russia is not idle, and it appears tolerably certain that she has succeeded in hooking Port Arthur by means of a treaty with China.

Prince Ferdinand has paid a tributary visit to the Sultan, and thus relations between Bulgaria and the Porte have been resumed. As regards the relations between Spain and the United States, they are more strained than ever, in consequence of the decision of the mixed Parliamentary Committee in Washington to propose the recognition of Cuban belligerency. At the same time, it is known that the United States closes its eyes to the shipments of armament to Cuba, in spite of the loud protestations of the Spanish Minister in Washington.

The Italian press—particularly the clerical section—are very much opposed to the Italo-British Alliance. They think that Great Britain makes considerably by the transaction.

Even the name of little Portugal, whose jovial King promised our junior Editor to visit the Plate, is becoming mixed up in these European complications, and a telegram states that England has bought up Delagoa Bay. This, however, is very much to be doubted, for this Delagoa Bay possession keeps the Portuguese markets going.

LETTERS FROM QUEQUEN.

Balneario Quequen,
March 24th, 1896.

The name cannot be unfamiliar to our readers, though its geographical position may be a puzzle. How many have held shares of the Quequen Company, and never dreamt of what they represented beyond their speculative value? Had they known Quequen, they would have kept their shares, but recriminations are out of date. Suffice it to say that it is the name of a deep, narrow rivulet, and of a most delightful sea-side resort on the shores of the Atlantic, south of Mar del Plata.

If you seek fashion, wealth, gloss and gambling do not come to Quequen; but if you need rest, comfort, ozone and the picturesque, by all means pack your trunks and bring your family to Quequen. You will find no town, no village, no juez, no police—but there is a large and comfortable hotel, styled as Balneario Quequen. The windows of your rooms look over the breakers of the Atlantic beating furiously under your feet; over a magnificent, sandy beach, superior to that of Mar del Plata, as no coast current will carry you off your legs and bear you towards Africa or Cape Horn. The utmost simplicity prevails in all the fittings and arrangements, but the greatest comfort is provided, whilst cleanliness rules supreme.

Quequen is, "par excellence," the seaside resort for the family man who needs a rest and change of air, and can take his wife and children to what may be aptly styled a comfortable home on the sea-beach. There is no gambling, and there is no flash and flummery of high-life in its varied stages and still more varied costumes, whether in the morn or at night, on the beach or in the dining-room. You dress as you please, and the social tyrant is banished.

The Lord of the Manor is the genial D. Manuel Guerrico, who is always in the saddle. The landlord's agent, the rent collector, is the good-humored ever pleasant Carlos Voight, who states that there is no agitation in the country and that back rents are unknown. The absentee landlord of the great estate "El Moro" is Dr. Julio Puyrredon, a boon companion for whose arrival the tenants are ever praying. The owner of the hotel is a Spaniard, Mr. Arana, who has learned English during the summer months to better understand the requirements of his customers. The manager is a French gentleman who talks all languages and knows everybody, especially journalists, being a man of the pen.

In these surroundings, with the ocean before you and a good cuisine behind you, life passes pleasantly, and the over-worked, the worried, the invalid finds a change and a complete rest that soon restore vitality and health. A select few know Quequen well, for during the summer the families of Don Santiago O'Farrell, C. Huergo, J. Carballido, Paunero, Emilio Mitre, all find there villegiature here. At the present moment the only inmates in the large Balneario are Mrs. Lynch and her charming daughter, Miss Elena de Oro. Mr. and Mrs. La Madrid, Mr. George Walker and Mr. W. F. Mulhall. The company is often increased by Don Manuel Guerrico, Dr. Julio Puyrredon and family, C. Voight, and others. Every night there is a concert, and if there is no dancing it is because all get up so early that at night one sinks to bed exhausted after the daily dips and outings.

As for the weather in this month of March, it could not be more peasurable; it is the English summer. The water is not cold, the winds are not high, and the sun from brakfeast to dinner is comfortably warm. The nights are fresh, and blankets are a necessary of existence in this latitude. To the wearied banker or merchant, to the worried broker or clerk, we can offer no better advice than to spend a week in Quequen, far from the fashionable crowd, yet surrounded with all the comforts of life and forming in the Balneario one of a home circle where excessive "etiquette" is carefully banished to other quarters.

Balneario Quequen,
March 24th, 1896.

For the last week this remote but delightful bathing resort has been blessed with the most balmy summer weather, and one reads with wonder in the STANDARDS that are occasionally despatched to this quiet nook, that winter has already swept over Buenos Aires, though you are several degrees nearer to the Capricorn. To-day, for the first time, we are experiencing a raging south wind that lashes the sea under our windows into foam and thunder, yet the air is not cold, the temperature is mild and the water is warm. If winter and rain have fastened on Buenos Ayres, summer may be regained on these picturesque shores during Holy Week and well into the middle of April.

Our little circle has been reduced. Don Manuel Guerrico and family left yesterday for the capital. His villa is the prettiest in Quequen. Built on the brow of the hill, the house overlooks a pretty landscape of river and valley. From the windows the view stretches over the ocean, embraces the Quequen bar, and is lost in the distant South where the mainland juts out boldly into the Atlantic, and is known on the chart as Punta Negra. The Hotel Balneario, from where I write, has, from the visitor's standpoint, a more favorable and attractive position, as it is built on the sea, and the waves beat up to within a few yards of the building: the view is also extensive, as it embraces the coast to the right and the left; on the latter you can catch sight of the two Necochea bathing hotels, known as the Perla del Oceano and Diaz-Velez, both nestling between sand-hills, graced by a few straggling bathing boxes on the beach.

I visited the Necochea bathing resorts, and extended the exploration to the little village, including the Liverpool Hotel. For comfort, surroundings and those first impressions that develop in the hasty observation of a visitor we cannot disguise a conviction that the Balneario Quequen is superior.

The Quequen circle seldom cross the river to visit Necochea, as the hamlet affords few attractions to the casual visitor. The Plaza, which is a barren waste, reminded me of that Indian Settlement or "tiscachera", Pringles, on the beautiful banks of the Rio Negro, before it was promoted to the rank of "pueblo". Necochea is like an old garment, patched up everywhere, yet full of rents—it gives one the disagreeable impression of untidiness, squalid poverty, and revolting abandonment—no compliment certainly to its municipal authorities and residents who cater for the custom of fashionable or demi-fashionable Porteños to fill their hotels and bathing boxes.

All this may sound harsh, gentle reader; but they are first impressions and are given "calamo currente" for what they may be worth; but who derides them? If you come to this delightful, distant quarters, and indulge in comparisons, odious though they be, they will confirm, no doubt, these cursory notes.

Perhaps in the neighbourhood of Ambi-Alagi or Timbuctoo you may stumble across settlements like Necochea where two thirds of the hovels outside the blocks round the Plaza are untenanted and going to pieces. I call them hovels, but they were never inhabited: they were built to secure sites, and there they stand in their ugly nudity of crumbling bricks and rottening rafters, spreading an impression of decay and blasted speculation. In the African mud mound you may find something picturesque—but in the Necochea hovel nothing beyond the nauseating basura-box of a hot, steaming summer morning.

Let it not be inferred that I disparage Necochea to sing the praises of Quequen, for the latter, as I stated before, consists only of this Hotel Balneario and the villas of Don Manuel Guerrico, Don Julio Puyrredon, Don Carlos Voight, Luro and a few others, a straggling settlement that cannot aspire to the classification of a village and cannot evoke the criticism that Necochea draws forth owing to its abandoned condition. Quequen in the course of time may develop into a fashionable villegiatura in which the present charming family life of "intimes," so to say, will vanish and make place for all the dross and drollery of a much frequented and thoroughly public watering place: its principal charm would, in our opinion, then be severed from its beautiful beach, to make room for the footprints of the crowd and the advent of lucre, fashion, dissipation and gambling. We are still in Arcadia here, although not ten squares away, the Necochea hotels make a faint attempt at a Mar del Plata dash and flash that is neither one thing nor the other, but may eventually turn out something.

As these lines are penned the families of Don Julio Puyrredon, Lynch, Oro, Du Chartel, etc. are dipping in the sea. We have nightly concerts. Miss Lynch sings like a diva from La Scala, accompanied by Miss Elena de Oro, granddaughter of the never-to-be-forgotten Domingo de Oro, who was buried for a week under the ruins of Mendoza about 35 years ago, and whose vicissitudes afford many a page of pleasant and instructive reading in the writings of Sarmiento.

Balneario Quequen,
March 25th, 1896.

The gale from the South that began on the night of the 24th grew to the proportions of a hurricane: yet, strange to say, it is not a cold, chilly blast such as one is accustomed to in Buenos Ayres when Aeolus blows from the Southern quarter. The natives of this zone assert that in Autumn there are certain warm currents that flow from the Equator, come close to land, and temper the climate at this very point. Be this as it may, in Necochea, and here, they consider March the best bathing month, and this hurricane from the South confirms the mildness of the climate, which is both soft and invigorating.

The South wind came up with a few sharp showers of rain. At midnight the storm was at its highest, and as the furious wind howled and whistled, every door and window in the Hotel Balneario rattled: at times one fancied oneself on board ship, every timber creaking and every cord singing a tune to the roar of the sea. In the morning the Quequen beach was a magnificent sight. The rollers were an irresistible attraction: the life-belts were let go, and all bathed in as balmy a temperature as the month of August at home. Meantime, the tide ran up with terrific force, and at mid-day we enjoyed a scene of wreckage on a small scale, the breakers of the Atlantic sweeping all the bathing boxes in a heap, and driving them like so much chaff before the wind. Our Kursaal, moderately styled the Casilla, a wooden structure of some graceful pretensions and some proportions, was gently lifted alott, caught by a curling breaker, and pitched one hundred yards away with the same airy ease as a broker's hat in the gold ring on a settlement day in the Bolsa.

The storm was an enlivening incident in the delightful monotone of the ocean this week. All the tourists of the Balneario sallied forth to look at the flotsam and jetsam, expecting to discover dismal vestiges of all the wreckage along the coast. During these explorations Mr. George Walker, the well-known land and live-stock broker, stumbled across an old spar, the battered condition of which bore eloquent proof of years of wear and tear under sand and water. According to the oldest inhabitant in the Balneario, this spar belonged to an ill-fated vessel that came to an untimely end in the year 1876 near the mouth of the Quequen river. The old man, on whose weather-beaten brow the blasts and bouts of three-score years had ploughed deep, rugged furrows, could not remember the name of the vessel, but in the cells of his dulled memory some incidents of the shipwreck still remained with all the vivid character of twenty years back. "The vessel," he said, "had sailed from Buenos Ayres for Patagones with a cargo of gunpowder with which the good Maragatos of the Rio Negro intended celebrating some national feast on the anniversary of the defeat of the Brazilians at the mouth of their beautiful river. Everything aboard went smoothly enough till they rounded Cape Corrientes, when the skipper's dog, a very intelligent animal, it appears, began to show signs of uneasiness and began whining, howling, and racing round the ship in a furious, erratic manner. Mr. Thomas Kincaid, the well-known pioneer estanciero of the Rio Negro valley, was aboard, and if this reaches his eye he may confirm the facts of the case or correct them.

The antics of the dog caused some anxiety, and the skipper, the passengers and crew began to fear that the intelligent animal had gone mad, but blank dismay spread among the superstitious sailors as the dog with an entrail-stirring howl, took a header into the sea and committed suicide. It was quite evident that something had gone wrong. The sailors murmured, the skipper grew livid in the face, as he was quite as superstitious as his men. Sailors were told off to search every part of the ship, when one rushed up from the hold with a yell—Fire! And a cargo of gun-powder aboard!

The skipper turned the nose of his ship, just in front of the Quequen, and went full tilt for the coast. There was not a moment to lose. Before she was beached all preparations were made to jump into the breakers, and there were serious apprehensions as to the fate that awaited Mr. Thomas Kincaid, or as the old narrator styled him, El Manco, for Mr. Kincaid had lost his right arm and could not swim. The skipper, however, was equal to the occasion, and in a jiffy he had an empty demijohn fastened round Mr. Kincaid's shoulder, and then dropped him into the sea. The old Quequenero then turned round and pointed to the successive lines of breakers, those in the distance running mountains high. "Through these breakers the skipper, Mr. Kincaid, and the crew had to paddle their way. The ocean was merciful for once and pitched them ashore like so many logs of wood. A special providence was watching over then. As they were tossed on land by the roaring breakers, their good ship blew up in the air, and that spar you see mouldering and rolling at your feet is a relic of that vessel. In Necochea there are men who remember the year and the day, the name of the vessel and that of the skipper."

We all listened in silence to the old oracle and turned to the log of wood with certain feelings of awe, when the screams of Misses A. Lynch, Elena de Oro and Elena Du Chartel startled and made us shudder, in a natural coordination of thought, lest some fresh catastrophe were impending: it was the sweep of a breaker that came tearing along, made all scamper away, and bore off in its ebb the last relic of the exploded ship.

Perhaps to-night's tide will in like manner sweep away every vestige of our swell Kursaal and humble "casillas."

LONDON LETTER.

THE POLITICS OF THE WEEK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 28th.

Since the beginning of the week, Mr. J. Frost, a comparative stranger, has put his nose into the midst of summer-like winter and numbed us body and soul. Thank goodness, he is gone. This morning one can walk from room to room without consciousness of change of temperature. The street pavements have resumed their true London wet and shiny look, and the rumble of the cabs has its dear old, natural sound. The sun shines withal, at intervals. To-day, by rights, is the last of winter. However, it is leap year. That accounts for the fact that amongst the enormous amount of correspondence Dr. Jameson has had to read at his seaside retreat is a letter from a widow lady who considers herself pretty well preserved, though she has two marriageable daughters. The lot—the three—she offers to the choice of the hero, should he wish to marry. Dr. Jameson is busy with his lawyers and may not wish to enter into any engagements until he knows how far he will be master of his own time within the next year or two. Sir John Bridge was very severe on the enormity of his crime. But magistrates have a trick of being severe at first when they intend to be lenient in the end. The fuss and secrecy of the police to prevent a triumphal entry on the part of Jameson and his fellow officers has been much laughed at. The excuse given—and it appears to be valid—was that it was necessary to arrest the men within the jurisdiction of the city of London. Purfleet, where the Victoria brought up, owing to the low state of the tide, was not within these limits. As you will have seen from the reports sent via Genoa, the noise and shouts in presence of President Kruger's victims proceeded from the two extremes of society—the directors and shareholders of the Chartered Company and their female belongings, with many other nice people, including Lord Salisbury's secretary, and the riff-raff of the streets. This division accurately represents the political condition of England at this moment. It makes public affairs unusually interesting. School-boards have raised a part of the proletariat out of the gutter, and given them a taste for the dazzle with which the newly enriched can tempt them, Bread and circuses, beer and battleships compared with the dull economies of the old Liberals are as "Consolidated goldfields" to Consols. The drab of the quaker has yielded to the glittering smartness of the wealthy Jew. The Liberal Goschens, the Peels, the aristocratic Cavendishes and the Plebeian Chamberlains as the "Unionists" have gone over to the wealthy party—as allies. But when Mr. Clancy, following what he thought was the Irish policy of the Unionists, brought up his Bill for the settlement of the evicted tenant question by Boards of Conciliation for the second reading, Mr. Gerald Balfour told him plainly he did not recognize the Unionists. There was only one party in power, the Conservative party. The *Westminster Gazette* notices this in the following words:—

"Yesterday's debate on the Evicted Tenants Bill can hardly fail to open the eyes of the Parnellites to the folly of looking for any effective remedy of Irish grievances from this Tory Government. Mr. John Redmond was at some pains in the *Nineteenth Century* to welcome Mr. Gerald Balfour's promised policy of "Killing Home Rule by kindness". The Parnellite leader, whilst protesting his continued fervour for Home Rule, gladly hailed the prospect of kind and sympathetic treatment for his country. Yet all that Mr. Clancy got for his most modest Bill was a direct slap in the face by Mr. Gerald Balfour and the Tory majority. The Bill provided that there was to be no compulsion, thus steering clear of one difficulty formerly raised by Unionists. A Board of Conciliation, or, failing that, the Land Commission, was to be empowered to confirm agreements between landlord and tenant, and to carry out arrangements as to sale and purchase. Funds to wipe out arrears and give tenants a fresh start were to come from Imperial funds, or, failing that, the Irish Church Fund—the latter proposal carrying out a suggestion made by Mr. Chamberlain. Here was an obvious chance for the Government to give a practical proof of their good intentions over this Irish question. The Bill received the support of Mr. Horace Plunkett and Mr. Courtney—two of the weightiest of non-official Unionists. Yet all that Mr. Gerald Balfour was found willing to do was to follow his uncle's example, and be a "stone wall" of most uncompromising resistance.

"The general tone of the Irish Secretary's resistance to the Bill was as bad as the resistance itself. Public money for evicted tenants? Certainly not, said Mr. Balfour, let those provide the money who took part in the agitation in the course of which the tenants were evicted. It was nothing to him that Mr. Chamberlain had once said that the money could most properly be taken from the Irish Church Fund—"I cannot conceive," the Colonial Secretary had said, "that a better course can be taken than to use it for that purpose. After all, he is only a Liberal Unionist, and doesn't count nowadays. But Mr. Balfour actually thought fit to throw at the heads of the Irish members the fact that a recent lifeboat disaster had resulted in a large subscription for the families of those who lost their lives. Here are his words:—

"I was immensely struck the other day with the wonderful ease with which a fund of £15,000 or £16,000 was raised in Ireland for the benefit of the unfortunate men who lost their lives in a life boat disaster. If it be true that there is this intense and burning interest all over Ireland in the case of the evicted tenants, why is it impossible to raise a private fund to assist them?"

"Upon the bad taste (we can say nothing else) of this we need not insist. But if this this is to be the tone of the Irish Secretary on Irish questions, we think we begin to understand why the Ministry are so anxious to pass new Muzzling Orders."

The partisan view I have quoted from the *Westminster* must be corrected in one respect. Mr. Arthur Balfour's muzzling measure or new rules of parliamentary procedure have been passed. Certain amendments were amiably agreed to by the leader of the House himself. There was no active opposition from the front benches. So long as the rules as now arranged are sessional and not standing orders they are of no great consequence. The real point in Mr. Gerald Balfour's speech was the veiled threat that the family triumvirate intend to make full use of a passive conservative majority, trusting that their allies the Unionists who have placed themselves between wind and water will not at present venture to rebel. This we have to see, much depends upon the development of Mr. Chamberlain's coloniai policy and of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. The *Westminster* hits the point when it speaks of a "stone wall" and "uncompromising resistance." Mr. Gerald Balfour's reply to Mr. Clancy, in demonstrating the absurdity of employing public funds for the relief of a small remnant of Irish tenants who had set the law at defiance and virtually evicted themselves in pursuance of the plan of campaign, was every bit as logical and rational as Lord Salisbury's reply to Mr. Olney, and contained the same fatal defects. Defects that are part of Lord Salisbury's nature. His own friends and admirers know the fact and regret it. Setting aside the policy of the country it is sad to see the political independence of two clever young men "les deux Ajax" of the conservative party, sacrificed to their uncle's cynicism. Anyone not sufficiently endowed with the bump of human nature to observe this complication is unfitted to judge political questions. It is not wise in our dealings with a foreign country or with a domestic political party, to place either at bay.

Mr. John Morley's large majority at the Montrose Burghs election, Sir Francis Evans's success at Southampton, followed by Mr. Courtenay Warner's victory at Lichfield, have made the Liberals talk of the turn of the tide, but in very low tones. The Tory majority will take a great deal of grinding down. Only the secession of the Liberal Unionists would make any material difference at present. This is always possible, but as far as we can judge it is not imminent. Unionism does not mean only or even mostly, the "integrity of the empire." It is not so much "no Home Rule" as "no Socialism." "No increase of votes to pamper the poor." And here the immense majority of the middle class are on the Unionist side. All we can expect is that Lord Salisbury will find he is completely mistaken in supposing that the late elections meant that the country is Tory. The ways of electors are inscrutable. The people at Montrose are many of them Leslies. The etymology of their surname is less-lea. They discovered that Morley meant more-lea. John Morley must therefore be a first cousin and they voted for him in crowds. The victory at Lichfield, where Mr. Warner multiplied the unseated member Mr. Filford's majority twelve fold, is all the more striking that Lichfield comes under Birmingham influence, and the Tamworth lord, Sir Robert Peel, who had voted for Filford, wrote from Cairo to tell his tenants to vote Unionist, as he himself had determined not to be a rebel—that is a Home Ruler. Poor Sir Robert Eccentricity is in the family.

Feb. 29th.

"After a long discussion," we are told, "the New York Yacht Club agreed to drop the subject." The subject is Lord Dunraven, and a very unpleasant subject it is. Instead of apologising for making imputations he has been unable to verify Lord Dunraven in his letter to Mr. Phelps iterates his main charge. "My complaint" he says "was made on the direct evidence of eyesight—my own and that of competent men—as to effects the cause of which we did not know or attempt to define." .... "I cannot admit a mistake in observed facts, as is suggested, by the employment of a diagram accepted by the Committee as mathematically proving that we did not see actual objects which we did see. The only time for absolute proof or disproof of my complaint that Defender did not sail the race on Sept. 7th on her measured L. W. L. length must have been the day of the race."..... Feeling as I do on this point I was unable to adopt towards the judgment of your committee the attitude I should have unhesitatingly taken had the enquiry been conducted at the proper time by the authority under which I sailed, to which I made my complaint, and whose decision I was bound to accept."

When Lord Dunraven heard that Capt. Case Ledward has made a motion in the New York Club calling for his lordship's resignation, he sent in his resignation. In the meantime Captain Ledward withdrew his original resolution and proposed another amounting to the expulsion of Lord Dunraven. The resolution was carried by 39 votes to 1.

This is all very unfortunate. The question is no longer whether Lord Dunraven's eyesight or that of competent persons on board the Valkyrie was to be believed or not. He submitted the whole question to an inquiry and personally attended that inquiry as a witness. The decision is against him. He had only one course to pursue. Throughout this business whether he be right or wrong Lord Dunraven has assumed a pettish and cantankerous manner, which, like men who growl at umpires, must spoil the amenities of sport, and above all international sport. It reminds us too painfully that the sporting world has its roots in the cockpit and prize ring, and in animalism which becomes transfigured, transformed and sanctified only among gentlemen in the cricket field, the golf link and the yacht club. At this moment yachting opinions in England sympathise with and rather support Lord Dunraven.

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In the Queen's Bench Division yesterday the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury resumed the hearing of the case of Forwood v. Odhams and others, it being the 9th day of the trial. The action was brought by the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Forwood, M. P., formerly Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, against the editor and printers of the *Railway Times*, to recover damages for an alleged libel contained in an article appearing in that paper on March 2. 1895, which commented adversely upon the plaintiff's connexion with several companies. Two of the defendants, the Messrs. Odhams, the printers, admitted liability, and since the commencement of the hearing have been discharged from the suit. Mr. Allen, the editor of the paper, the remaining defendant, pleaded justification.

Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M. P., Mr. Carzon, Q. C., M. P., and Mr. Bremner appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and Sir F. Lockwrod, Q.C., M.P., Mr. McCall, Q. C., Mr. Low, and Mr. E. Shortt for Mr. Allen.

After a long summing up by the Lord Chief Justice the special jury awarded the plaintiff Sir Arthur Forwood £100 damages against the newspaper. This justifies the late financial secretary to the admiralty and closes all criticism in regard to the particular facts and the particular persons engaged in the trial, but the whole affair once more opens the ruling question of "finance" which pursues us everywhere. Lord Russell left us no doubt as to his opinion that man cannot serve the State and Mammon. He cannot be director of three concerns whose interests are often apposed, and in one of which he and his family are large shareholders. Above all, he should avoid taking office in the Government of his country but particularly in the Admiralty department, where contracts abound. Mr. Forwood, as he was in those times, was director of the Costa Rica Railway Company, of a Banana Company and of the Atlas line of steamships. The Banana Company grew the bananas, the railway carried them to the coast, and the ships took them to their destination in other climes. Complications were sure to arise. The Atlas steamship company had also occasion to tender to the government for a contract when Mr. Forwood was secretary to the admiralty. It is to the credit of Sir Arthur Forwood, that the Atlas Company did not obtain the contract. Lord Russell seems to exonerate Sir Arthur from all direct blame in his attitude towards the bananas, the railway and the contracts, but as before said, the Lord Chief Justice emphazised the difficulty of the situation. Perhaps both he and the jury were influenced by the over-zealousness, not to say maliciousness, of the libel which represented Sir Arthur Forwood as a person unfitted to be Privy Councillor. Otherwise Lord Russell's exhaustive summary was so crushing it is almost strange that the late Financial Secretary to the Admiralty got any damages at all.

No one cares much about the mere persons concerned in this or similar trials. The political moral is of far greater interest. Like Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen, before serving the country as a Minister of State it is better to get rid entirely of screws and Egyptians, for "Panama" is in the air, and is as it were the goddess of modernity. Her influence reaches the press, which is now ruler and general acting diplomatist. It is useless asking "what are the politics of a paper?" The question is who runs it? Who is the financier behind its columns? Is it Astor, Oppenheim or Rhodes?

* * *

Apropos of this subject, the news from the Transvaal is most satisfactory. The Boers, and above all, President Kruger love us. He still talks of coming to England to arrange matters according to Mr. Chamberlain's views. But to-morrow it will be two months since the "Jameson Ride", said and sung everywhere. The heroes of the fight are with us, and no one yet knows the truth. The Transvaal is the land of gold and of lies. The *Illustrated News* has published a superb and extra edition with Mr. Melton Prior's sketches of the combat and of the country round Krugersdorp. The text is by Captain Thatcher. Now Captain Thatcher is —"an impostor and a spy". So say the Willoughbys, the Villiers, and the Whites!

THE BOLSA.

The Camara Sindical of the Bolsa de Comercio has just published its report for 1895, a paper of some importance to merchants and others, as it reflects not only the movement of stocks and money, but also is presumed to give a general idea of what is going on in the whole market.

The decadence of the influence of the Bolsa in this city admits of no manner of doubt. Twenty years ago, the Bolsa had twenty times its present influence in commercial circles, and the class of men that met then in the Hall every afternoon was far more representative, and more "capitalistic." As for the ring, the falling off is something phenomenal. All the rich, strong, heavy men who 20 years ago held the ring in the old Bolsa, where are they to-day? Either dead and gone, or retired for good on snug fortunes which they made when the sun shone, and had the ability to hold and keep when the rainy days followed.

There was a time when every business transaction of any market importance was done on the Bolsa, and nearly all the moneyed representative men met there daily. To-day not even the same class of men attend the Bolsa, but furthermore not one fiftieth part of the business of the market is effected there. And whence comes this change?

We shall leave to others to answer this question, as it is pregnant with matter that calls for much study and profound disquisition. To our view, the decadence of the Bolsa dates from the death of our old friend Mr. Henry Tully Grigg, since to this day his remarkable "personeria" has not been replaced. Men such as Don Pedro Gandolfo, Henry N. Hart, Charles Jackson, Wilcke, Fred Wanklyn, Wilson Jacobs, Carminati, Barker, Walter, Winter, Reynolds, Pollinini, Correa Morales, Larrazabal, Felix Pico, Josling, Woodgate, Legareta, Ruiz, Drago, Jose B. Sala, Practye, Beccú, J. A. Fernandez, Krutisch, Altgelt, Olivera, Bader, Carabassa, Aceval, Esnati, and many others whose names at the moment we forget, always gave a certain stamp and tone to the Bolsa which we miss in the juvenile throng around the ring now when the bell rings out.

That we have still some good men and true on the Bolsa we, of course, with pleasure admit, but they have the whole weight of the establishment on their shoulders, and have not the same representation or clientele as the men of former days. In bye gone years, brokerage on the Bolsa was more of a profession than a trade, and there was always a species of matriculation necessary, when to-day there is none

Step by step the Bolsa of Buenos Aires has been falling off since the year 1887, and the short lived impulse which the boom of 1889 gave it was followed by a still sharper reaction. A few years more and people will ask: where is the Bolsa of Buenos Aires? Nor is there anything remarkable in this, since, according to the book before us, the Bolsa business is so rapidly falling away that there is really no proportion between the number of brokers and the business which now falls within their jurisdiction to transact.

Even the gold business, which is the vital spark of all Bolsa affairs, shews a shrinkage for the year that is really most startling, whilst the number of new members admitted during 1895 is but 364 against 494 for the previous year. On the other hand, the list of members during last year has been reduced by deaths, resignations, suspensions &c. by 715, which shows the balance on the wrong side. Again, the receipts of the Bolsa for year 1895 show a falling off of $5,380, compared with those of 1894, and the falling off in members' entrance fees is still more striking.

1894.....	26,512
1895.....	19,137
Deficit.....	7,075 m/n

The Bolsa shares, which in the days of the old Bolsa in Calle San Martin ruled so high, still hold their own tolerably, since they only show a falling off of nine points on their quotation in 1893.

We shall not ask our readers to wade through all the figures which the various tables in this pamphlet present. The book as one of reference should be on the table of every merchant and banker and broker. All the ups and dows of gold, and of the few quotable stocks left in the market are given in these tables but if there should be any Bolsa member prepared to dispute our theory as to the rapid decadence of the Bolsa, let him study the following list of stocks whose quotation on the Bolsa was suspended during the year:

Anglo-Argentina (de tierras).
Artesonado Argentino.
Banco Colonizadora Nacional.
Banco de Ahorros.
Banco de cobranzas y anticipos.
Banco de Crédito Real.
Banco de Roma y Rio de la Plata.
Banco General.
Banco Nacional Inmobiliario.
Baños Públicos de agua de la Capital.
B. Aires cajas depósito de valores.
Canal Interfluvial de rios Paraná y Lujan.
Canteras de Minuano y Puerto del Sauce.
Colonizadora Fomento Agricola.
Colonizadora Popular.
Cia. Argentina del Riachuelo.
Cia. Constructora de Villa Jardin.
Cia. de Construcciones y Afirmados.
Cia. de Impresores y Litografos, Kidd y Ca.
Cia Nacional de Impresos.
Cia. Nac de Tramways de Circunvalacion.
Constructora Argentina.
Cooperativa de Sombrereria.
Crédito Popular Territorial.
El Arenal Grande.
Fabrica Nacional de Impresos.
Fronton Buenos Aires.
Grandes Hoteles.
Hornos de Ladrillos de la Capital.
La Arenera de Olivos.
La Colonizadora de Misiones.
La Comercial Arg. (Sociedad de Crédito).
La Economica Argentino.
La Galvanizadora Argentina.
La Industrial (minera).
La Industria (alpargatas y escobas).
La Negra (Heladora Cooperativa.)
La Noruega.
La Perseverancia (fabrica de alambre).
La Protectora Arg. (Soc. Cont'a Seguros).
La Sanitaria.
La Tejedora Argentina.
La Union Italiana.
Lavaderos Publicos de la Capital.
La Veloz.
Malecon y Puerto Norte de B. Aires.
Manufactura Argentina de Tabacos.
New Market Anglo-Argentino.
Nuevo Belgrano.
Popular Colonizadora y Constructora.
Progreso del Caballito.
Saladero de Corrientes.
Salinas Argentinas.
Salinas de Bahia Blanca.
Talleres del Chaco, Corrientes y Misiones.
Terrenos Puerto Madero.
Union Viti-vinicola Argentina.

LATEST FROM BOLIVIA.

(From our own Correspondent)

Sucre, February 29, 1896.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Since my last letter this country has remained in such perfect tranquility, until a few days ago, that I began to despair of scraping together the materials of a letter. But "still waters run deep." The blessed quiet of last Sabbath morning was disturbed by an attempt at revolution in one of the barracks, and an unfortunate soldier (one of the mutineers) lost his life in trying to overpower a sentry. Presently came telegrams from Oruro announcing a similar attempt with a similar result. Order remained and still remains undisturbed. But things are not reassuring for the public tranquility. The Vice-President Dr. Severo Fernandez Alonso, is out stumping the provinces, and seems to have been received everywhere with such enthusiasm as usually attends the donors of douceurs in cash and promises.

But all is not gold that glitters. Fernandez Alonzo is trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. He poses as a friend both of Liberals and Conservatives. The latter support him *faute de mieux*, and the former are disgusted because of his not being able to carry out their ideas. It is well known that the actual War Minister, a relation of ex-President Dr. Arce, has stirred up the military movement mentioned above, much to the disgust of his venerable relative, and it is not likely that he can retain his post. If the Liberal chief, Sr. Pando, now in Buenos Aires *en route* for Bolivia, should present his candidature, or try to take the post of president by storm, he might make things awkward for the Government. Altogether storms are brewing in the political horizon.

Moreover, I find that the last word has not been said about the Chilian Treaty. The Chilian Congress has refused to accept the Protocol signed by Sr. Malfer. Said Protocol states that the territory ceded by Bolivia to Chile cannot be transferred until Bolivia comes into possession of her port. A fair stipulation, methinks. But as the negotiations with Peru about Tacna and Arica will take time, Chile wishes to get legal possession of the Bolivian territory before paying the price. Is it that she wants no hindrance to the movement of troops to the north-west Argentine frontier?

Two weeks of dry though cloudy weather made our farmers tremble, fearing

that the rainy season had come to a premature end. But the downpour has begun again, and the last *Naciones* have arrived *hechas una sopa*. But the STANDARD must possess phenomenal dryness, for it turned up without a trace of moisture. Hardly to your credit—I always thought that your paper could never be *dry!*

Dr. Dardo Rocha's observations about men and things in Bolivia are just, with one exception. I only wish it was true that the Bolivians went to bed at 8 p.m. Of late, during the Carnival, 8 a.m. would be nearer the mark. The upper ten of Bolivia dine at 7 p.m. and take tea at 11, and on special occasions even later.

Exchange 21 ¾d.

CHUBUT.

THE 1RO. DE MAYO.

CAYAPUL AND SALPEY.

Commander Nogues, of the 1º de Mayo, is to be congratulated on his growing popularity down South. Chubut counts him to-day as one of its most enterprising "propagandistas." The arrival of the transport is always a matter of great rejoicing both on account of the latest papers as well as for the new comers that are monthly arriving. The steamer returns to Chubut this time with those two well known Indian rebels, caciques Cayapul and Salpey, who tried to create an insurrection amongst the Southern tribes. After all that was published by a certain person in an evening colleague, denying the fact of an Indian rise, we see that the STANDARD's correspondent was perfectly right in his report.

These two caciques have been staying since their arrival in Buenos Aires at the estancia of Don Pedro Ezurna, in Cañuelas. It seems that one of these Indians had been very friendly to the mentioned estanciero, when he was down South. It has been proved by witnesses that neither Cayapul nor Salpey was much implicated in the past row. Both are very anxious to know if cacique Sacamata has returned from the Cordillera, as both are rather nervous about this formidable chief.

However, the authorities have had no news about him, and it is probable that he is not in the Chubut territory. Sacamata left Capayul as his representative before he left for the Andes, and it is solely for this reason that he is rather frightened to meet him.

The caciques return to Chubut with the full conviction that no Indian invasion can surppress the advances of civilization.

Before leaving for Chubut Salpey killed a most peculiar, bird in Cañuelas, which he presented to Mr. Reade him advising to open the bird and eat the heart, as if he did so, every Indian down South would befriend him in his travels. We were not aware that the Indian instinct surpassed that of some fourlegged animals, but it has often struck us that the intelligence displayed by the Indian is a very close relation to what is termed animal instinct.

Amongst the other passengers to Chubut we notice Mr. Wheston of the Ensenada Railway who owns 4 leagues in Yerua valley: he has just bought 5,000 sheep in Patagones which he intends driving down to his land. Another passenger is Mr. Desclayo, of the well kuown 'almacen' firm in the Boca, who goes down to have a look at the camps. A good sign for Chubut, the public attention is rapidly turning towards that direction, and the more so when we consider that the greater part of people who are emigrating to that district are more sheep-farmers than minere.

There has been very little rain this year in the Chubut Valley, the crops however are in tip-top condition, the only disadvantage being that the reaping will be somewhat later than in previous years.

STORM-CLOUDS IN EUROPE.

"The cold chain of silence" has been broken by the Parisian papers, and according to the telegrams received yesterday, the *Figaro* and other important organs have again opened fire on Great Britain's policy in Egypt. France can never forget the chance she threw away of securing a hold on Egypt, and there seems to be a feeling of resentment at the root of all this opposition to Great Britain. Russia is resolved to support France in opposing England's policy in Africa, and it is more than probable that Turkey will vigorously protest against the Dongola expedition, which has been organized without the consent or even the knowledge of the Sultan. According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *New York Herald*, an agreemeut has been arrived at between the Czar and the Sultan to formulate a protest against the above mentioned expedition, which comprises Egyptian troops and is defrayed with Egyptian money. Russia will directly and frankly protect Turkey in protesting against the expedition and will send a note to the Foreign Office pointing out the justice of this protest. This step would seem to indicate the existence of a treaty of alliance between Russia and Turkey. In St. Petersburg such an alliance is spoken of openly, and the pact is said to be simply a second edition of the famous Kunkiar-Iskelessi Treaty of 1833, by which the Sultan, Mahomed II bound himself to close the Dardanelles against any power at war with Russia, the Czar in return according both armed and diplomatic protection to Turkey. It is argued that in the present case the Sultan has appealed to Russia for protection, and that Mons. Cambon—the French Ambassador—had advised the Porte to pursue that policy. It appears that Mons. Cambon has received full and detailed instructions to conduct this Egyptian Question.

While Russia is thus dragged into these international complications, the Court at St. Petersburg is steeped in alarm and excitement by the discovery of another vast Nihilist conspiracy. A Colonel and five officers have been arrested. It appears that the object of the plot was to assassinate the Czar in the Kremlin during the coronation ceremony.

Mr. Figner and his Kinetophone have opened again at 181 Florida. Some people don't care a fig for this instrument, while others delight in it.

News of the Week.

TUESDAY

The Gold Eagle opened the weekly business ball yesterday with a scream and bolt into the blue that made bears, guttersnipes, stags, lame ducks and the whole blessed fraternity shake in their broken boots and turn the colour of the finest white cream-laid note paper. The Chilian news, the hole kicked in the exchange bucket, the fresh yellow fever case at Belgrano, the vanished prospects of peace between Italy and Menelik, the enormous preparations of John Bull to fight the whole world in arms it necessary (See telegrams), the unnatural heat of the weather and the general fishiness of everything all round the world put people in a discontented perspiration all day. There is no doubt about it: there must be something very serious going on in old Europe when John Bull takes off his coat, tucks up his shirt sleeves, and makes up his mind to see if his smashing big fist has lost any of its force in the long spell of peace he has enjoyed, and of which he is, evidently, heartily sick. When the word *conscription* is mentioned with daily increasing favour in free England, matters are looking a very deep blue indeed for her foes.

With very sincere regret we announce the death yesterday at San Fernando of Mr. Oyler, the well-known Bolsa broker. The unfortunate gendeman committed suicide by poisoning himself. It will be a dreadful blow to his wife and daughter, who are at present on their way to England. The funeral takes place this afternoon at the Chacarita between 4 and 5 p.m.

There was a prodigiously queer rumour in town last night to the effect that the reported purchase of the formidable ironclad O'Higgins by Chile is all gammon, and purely an invention of the news papers on the wrong side of the Andes. Gammon or not, it was said in well informed quarters that the Argentine Government has decided to buy *two* more ships bigger than the Garibaldi and Varese.

We take the following from the *Graphic* received yesterday:—"The appointment of Mr. Francis Pakenham to the British Minister at Stockholm and of Mr. William Barrington to the British Minister at Buenos Aires are understood to be the results of a "legacy". Lord Kimberley, the late Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon leaving office, it is said, specially desired Lord Salisbury to make these appointments when the occasion for doing so should arise. New Ministers do not frequently carry out the wishes of their predecessors in the matter of patronage. Both the appointments are excellent, and Lord Salisbury, if the report is true, can have but little objection to appointing Mr. Pakenham and Mr. William Barrington as Lord Kimberley desired."

A mysterious crime was yesterday perpetrated in broad daylight in Calle Ituzaingo. A man on the point of death with a bullet-wound in his head was found lying in the roadway. Traces of blood guided the police to a neighbouring house Ituzaingo 181 where they found another man wounded but not dangerously. The latter stated that passing down the street he had been set on and thrashed by a party of men of whom he knew nothing and thereupon retreated into his house. A stick and 2 hats were found lying by the side of the dying man. The police have arrested the occupant of the house and 2 other men.

The news from Chile yesterday was all about the submarine torpedo-boat Huber, National Guards, new war-ships etc. Our West Coast neighbours are all looking forward with shaking knees to the 29th inst, lest the terrible earthquake predicted by Professor Falb for that day wipe them out and settle the Boundary Question in drastic fashion.

Information is asked at the United States Consulate in reference to Patrick Hogan, who left Ireland about thirty years ago to come to an uncle named James Hogan in Buenos Ayres, who was then a dealer in wool. It is his sister Mrs. Jane Shea, now living in the United States, who seeks the information.

With very sincere regret we announce the death yesterday, after a long spell of delicate health, of Mr. Cuthbert A. Shoolbred of the Foreign Office, in which he held for many years the trusted post of Interpreter and Translator, and his services were in constant requisition on the arrival and departure of Foreign Envoys. The deceased gentlemen, who was of an old English family, came to this country nearly thirty years ago, when General Sarmiento was President. His courtly and affable manners and genial temperament at once secured him the entree into the highest circles, and he subsequently married one of the daughters of the late Don Norberto de la Riestra, the ablest and soundest Finance Minister this country has ever had. The deceased gentleman had been in declining health for some years, and has died at a comparatively early age. We offer his widow and family our sincere condolence in their sad bereavement. The funeral takes place to-day.

The Liguria's mails flooded us with papers, pamphlets, letters, etc. The appointment of our brother editor to the important post of agricultural commissioner, to which we allude in another column, is a grateful recognition by Her Majesty's Government of his confessedly high abilities for the post. The subject of agricultural depression in the United Kingdom takes precedence of all others in England to-day, and we hold for our next issue important papers sent us from London on the subject. We have received also from London a neat pamphlet published there on the Transandine Railway and its concessionaires and contractors, a most interesting paper for our railway men. The London papers are all full of the Boom in Argentina. One London colleague says:—"The boom in Argentine securities, which set in last week, continues, indicating that public confidence has at last been restored in the future of the Republic, thereby fulfilling the prophecies which we have been making in these columns for many months past. Upon every side there are signs that the revival of the country is taking place upon a solid basis. Telegrams, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, state that there will probably be about 400,000 tons of wheat available for export, and that the value of exports during the paet year is estimated at £29,000,000."

We have received by the mail papers from Australia with beautiful sketches of the magnificent new Catholic church just finished by the Jesuit Fathers in Melbourne, one of the grandest temples erected in all Australia. The Reverend Joseph Mulhall S. J., uncle of the senior editor of this paper, is the pioneer of the Order in Australia, and it is through his great and untiring exertions that this splendid church has been built. He says he reads the Buenos Airean papers with great interest. He went out in 1866 to Australia to start the house for the Order out there which has proved such a brilliant success.

A Dublin friend sends us by the mail the following, which shows the wonderful prosperity of Railways and banks in Ireland. The banking and railway statistics for 1895 show that the deposits and cash balances in the Irish Joint Stock banks exclusive of £1,383,000 Government and other public balances in the Bank of Ireland, stood in December last at £39,008,000, being an increase of £1,401,000. The estimated balance in the Post Office Savings Bank was £5,603,000, an increase of £626,000. The railway receipts were the highest on record.

We have received from a subscriber some corrections of our figures in an article which we recently published on Argentine wines, but unfortunately we are so pressed for space that we have at present no room for the paper.

WEDNESDAY

Affairs at home and abroad were rather quieter yesterday, and the bird that bosses the Temple of Gammon did not make such a racket as on Monday. From enfeebled Europe comes a hint of what we predicted when the Dongola ruction began. The Russian Bear won't back up Madame France in the Egyptian question, so the frisky and flighty matron is now thinking about letting Mr. John Bull alone, and sharing the expense of the expedition. It is ever thus with the fair and shrewish lady. Italian and Cuban affairs are still stuck in the mud; and our Cousin Jonathan is still spouting about the belligerency question. Our distinguished relative is terribly talky over this business. The anti-clerical papers of Europe are again at their favourite amusement of killing the Pope, and say he suffers from insomnia. This is flatly denied by the Vatican organs. From Chile, the news was peppery enough. Our neighbours now want to go halves in the Punta de Atacama, and arbitrate about the whole of the Panela Valley in the South. The story about the O'Higgins now is that she was bought long ago, but some wooden-headed functionary let out the secret. Sixty field batteries and 90,000 Mausers are the latest peace purchases of our hereditary foes. The news after dinner last night spoiled people's digestion. It was said that the Argentine Government had accepted Chile's proposals as to arbitration!!!! The *Mercurio* of Valparaiso is the authority for the stunning news, but nobody believed it. The *Tiempo* got the telegram. The hair of half the population is turning grey with these bombshell telegrams from Chile.

There was a large and influential attendance yesterday at the interment of the remains of the late Mr. Cuthbert Shoolbred in the Recoleta Cemetery. Amongst those present were Dr. Frias, Uruguayan Minister, several high officials of the Foreign Office, Dr. Ramos Mejia, Vice-President of the National College, Professors Pressinger, Murphy, Munro, Donovan and Sion, Dr. Candioti, Dr. Ricardoni, and many others.

The War Office has decided that the Sunday drill of the National Guards shall be for four months this year, from May 1st to August 31st. Now, young warriors, you know what is before you.

We call attention to the breezy letter from our Director, Mr. William F. Mulhall, from Quequen. It smacks of ozone and the rolling billows, of ferocious appetite by day and the sleep of a top at night.

Messrs. Feeney and Co., the well-known grocers in Calle Rivadavia, favoured us yesterday with copies of the *Daily Graphic* of February 18th, and *Fun* of the same date. In the first we see that when Nansen and his followers reached the North Pole recently, what was their astonishment to find, nailed to the Pole, an advertisement of Mazawattee tea, with the "grizzlies" playing round it. *Fun* shows Mr. John Bull offering Dr. Jameson a cup of the same world-renowned tea, to steady his nerves during his trial. Messrs. Feeney inform us that they have several copies of both papers at the disposal of their numerous customers.

A gay young "broking," littérateur got grievously "let in" yesterday afternoon as he was getting into a train at the Palermo station. His pocket-book was filched from him, containing nearly $200—just fancy $200 so near the end of the month, happy man! It is a lesson, dear readers, to you all to keep your coats buttoned today; and also not to go a-pleasuring in business hours when you ought to be a-broking.

The yellow-fever news yesterday could hardly have been better. It is not yet certain whether Comandante Jimenez Ramos, one of the Bearn's passenger in quarantine on Martin Garcia, really has the disease as reported on Monday. Neither on board the floating hospital nor on any vessel in the roads, was there a suspicion of the Brazilian malady.

To-day being a feast day, the irrepressible Frank Brown has organized a special programme for the afternoon performance in the San Martin, dedicated to the British and North American communities. Now, little ones, here's a chance for you.

We feel much pleasure in welcoming back our talented and esteemed colleague Mr. Michael Dinneen of the *Southern Cross*, who has returned unexpectedly, as he only left a month ago for a sojourn in old Ireland.

The population of Montevideo is decreasing, a very bad sign indeed. Up to September last it was growing in a very satisfactory way, but since then it has fallen off as follows:

Sept	1	.....	244,869
Oct	1	.....	244,363
Nov	1	.....	244,079
Dec	1	.....	243,941
Jan	1	1896.....	243,781
Feb	1	"	243,486
Mar	1	"	243,289

Our daily English colleague there the *M. V. T.* attributes this to the miserable commercial and industrial policy of the Borda Government, and there can be no doubt as to its being the main cause of the falling off in the population, as it has deterred immigration.

Oh! Gracious! Our national game, that won Waterloo, according to our great countryman, the Iron Duke. The *Montevideo Times* says that Cricket is making no progress in the Plate, and it accounts for this by saying that Lawn Tennis, "which is in many respects its superior, has taken its place." Oh! what heresy! Namby-pamby Lawn Tennis superior to Cricket!!!! No wonder if foreign Powers think that the downfall of the British Empire is at hand.

Yesterday many friends called to congratulate us on the appointment of our brother editor, Mr. M. G. Mulhall, to the high post of Agricultural Commissioner by Lord Salisbury. One old friend of Don Miguel's said that it was a remarkable fact that Cervantes, the immortal author of Don Quijote, held a similar post under the Spanish Government, and that it was the great insight he obtained of farming life in Spain that induced him to write his unrivalled Don Quijote. Mr. M. G. Mulhall will travel through all the principal farming districts of Northern Europe and will obtain valuable experiences which may probably lead to his writing another of his excellent works.

THURSDAY

Our fickle and feather-pated population enjoyed themselves to the full yesterday with all the amusements provided "por todos los gustos". We publish full accounts of all the different rackets in other columns. What a cosmopolitan city this is! Half a dozen different nationalities amusing themselves in their several ways, each silently and politely turning up their lips at the idiosyncrasies of the other. With its numerous nationalities, Buenos Ayres is the most refined and well-bred city under the sun; no clashing; everything orderly and "comme il faut". The weather was glorious.

The latest news from the one-horse republic of Uncle Paul Kruger is that the kick-up is reviving there. It's all gammon prating about the independence of the cheese-headed Boers, John Bull is going to swallow them, sooner or later, in spite of their excellent rifle-shooting.

The *Tiempo* published yesterday some very ugy news about desertion from Gral. Godoy's Division in the Andes. With the desertions from Captain Barilari's squadron before the public eye, the news is very much the reverse of pleasant.

There was nothing very fresh from Europe yesterday on the great questions that are agitating the world. They are all getting so stale and used-up that people are beginning to use profane language in reference to them, and "Damn the Spaniards, Cubans, Italians, Abyssinians and Dervishes" is, we regret to say a fashionable expression in English circles. From Chile there was nothing new. The O'Higgins turns out to be a ship of merely 8000 tons ordered a year ago, with a couple of smaller ships. The best test of Chile's "tight place" is her exchange market, which is going to the three D's—the dogs, the deuce, and the Devil. The worst piece of news from the wrong side of the Andes in that the banks have embargoed the the Transandine Railway, as it cannot pay up £85,000.

Yellow fever has evidently been exorcised by the cool autumnal nights. Yesterday was again, without aay special news from either Martin Garcia or the roads with the exception of a suspicious case of illness on board the Dunnottar lying at the quarantine anchorage.

Last evening the sad news ran round town that the hero of the Santa Catalina disaster the "soldado distinguido" Jaime Parterisas had been poisoned in the barracks of 4th of Line. It seems that taking cold last week he had ordered to the infirmary of the cuartel, the Doctor prescribing a gargle. On Monday last, by some unlucky chance he swallowed a large dose of bichloride of mercury. Drs. Cabezon, Capello and others at ounce pronounced it a hopeless case, not so Dr. Masso a clever young practicioner serving as Captain of Infantry. He slapped the dying soldier into a hot bath varying the temperature to 44 degrees aad giving him injections of cognac, the patient vomiting much blood and shivering from the cold even at this high temperature. All this time he lay quite unconcious. Yesterday his senses returned and the pulse was strong, the eyes clear and breathing regular, but towards night he grew silent and dejected. Masso says that if he lives through today the danger will be passed even though he never can be of much use in after life. We understand that the officer in charge is in prison, and that the poor soldier who administered the medecin to the best of his ability is "incomunicado." We hope to see fair play done in the name of common humanity.

The French Mails per Portugal and the Italian Mails per Mateo Bruzzo are due at the Post office this morning. The mails come and go so fast now that it is hard to keep the run of them.

Many of our readers may have skipped the news by cable the other day from Australia announcing the arrive there of one thousand French women convicts, who escaped from a French convict Island in the Pacific. Lord Brassey will be puzzled to know what to do with this extraordinary batch of new arrivals, the telegram says they will be sent back to the place from whence they come, but we very much doubt this, as Australia is not Crete nor is Brassey Aristotle.

It is the opinion of some members of our Diplomatic Corps that the Chilian question will never be settled by Argentines and Chilians, and that the intervention of a friendly Foreign Powers must ultimately be called in. Although the most alarming telegrams have been sent from here and from Valparaiso to London within the last few days. There are telegrams from London in town dated yesterday to the effect that the people there do not believe the Chilians and Argentines will ever come to blows, and that one way or the other this long pending question will be peaceably settled.

Telegrams were received yesterday from England announcing a stiff rise in freights to the Plate, from Cardiff. This corresponds with the news that the Argentine Government has purchased in England within the last few days 100,000 tons of coal deliverable in the port of La Plata.

The Chilian condor question is still troubling our friends in Montevideo, and they have now taken a positive dislike to all gold coins, including new sovereigns!! Here's a state of affairs! Better try shinplasters.

Things seem to be ripening fast for a patriotic bobbery on the other side of Jordan. The Opposition papers are gloating over the fact that President Borda has been hissed and hooted in public twice within the past week.

The late Alexander Dumas wrote, "Love is at twenty an inspiration, at thirty a habit, at forty a piece of politeness, at fifty a recollection, at sixty an insult." This, however, was but an elaboration of an earlier author's remark. "At twenty love is a passion, at forty an art, and at sixty a vice."

Old saws and customs are all getting knocked on the head at the end of this helter-skelter century, and the time-honoured early-rising fad, which is still in vogue in this as in all young countries, is being vigorously assailed as a dangerous fallacy. "Matutinal Mania" is the newest disease of our fidgetty American Cousins. A New York physician asserts that the harassed looks, worn-out appearance and general irritability of many of his patients is caused by the reprehensible habit of getting up too early in the morning. It is only in early youth that the sunshine never comes an hour too soon, nor brings too long a day, and when years of discretion are reached a condition of general pernickettiness is set up by the evil habit of rising unreasonably soon and going to bed irrationally late. The soundest and sweetest temper may be ruined in time by such mistaken practices. As Hood pointed out, with reference to Gray's Elegy, if the youth had been less in the habit of brushing with hasty steps the dew away at peep of dawn, he might have lived to a green old age. Perhaps, too, in that case. Melancholy would not so emphatically have marked him for her own.

The Argentine "biking" record was broken at the races in Montevideo on Sunday last. In the programme there was one race of 100 kilometres (say 62 miles) the longest that has yet been wheeled here. The competitors were Enrique Queirolo, Cornelio Pitzer and Juan Duhart. The race was 200 times round the Velodrome. Pitzer won, doing the distanee in 3 hours, 32 min, 22 scs, thus beating the Argentine record by 11 min, 38 scs. Queirolo's time was 3 hours, 43 min, 7 scs, also beating the Argentine record by 52 seconds. The other competitor gave in at the 58 h kilometre. There was a large number of spectators, who loudly applauded the riders at the conclusion.

We are asked to proclaim "urbi et orbe" that the annual General Meeting of the Centro Empleados de Comercio will take place on the 29th inst. Sunday next, at 147 Calle Peru.

President Saenz Peña did one or two sensible things during his stormy term of office, and one of them was to refuse presents in any shape or form. President Borda of Uruguay is not of the same Spartan mould, and on his Presidential anniversary last week, his house looked like a Japanese Bazaar, so crammed with gifts was it. Some of the presents cost far more than they were worth, notably a Florentine table for which $4,000 was paid.

FRIDAY

There was so much news yesterday that, like the old woman in the shoe and her bairns, we did not know what to do with it, and were grateful for the hitch in the coming up of the mails by the Portugal, which were expected here in the morning but did not come, but will be here at daybreak to-day. After all the recent racket about possible war in Europe and probable war with Chile, it was yesterday a case all round of as you was before you was as you was. Most people said that the new protocol to which we refer in another column will either settle the Boundary muddle or bring it to a head. The telegrams from London were simply beautiful, and spread commercial sunshine in the market. Funding Bonds wheat and linseed up in London, and wool up in Antwerp. An exquisite telegram from Rome announced the British-Italian

What about making to-morrow week a holiday, so that the money-grubbing population of this big city may have four clear days for a "rato de solaz?" Let the Government, the Bolsa and the banks speak out on the subject at once, so that people can make their arrangements in time.

When is Argentina going to try her hand at tea growing? Mexico is already at it; and the first tea ever raised for the market in Arkansas was offered for sale in Memphis recently. The consignment consisted of 300 pounds and was of fine quality. As a matter of fact there is no good reason why the production of tea in Mexico should not become one of its great industries. The conditions are favorable in every way, and it only awaits enterprise to push it.

Never has such a crop of potatoes been seen in this or any other quarter of the earth as the crop in this country this season, and the quality is splendid. Such is the abundance that the price in the markets to-day is only 35 cents per 10 kilos, a price that beats even old Ireland. A month ago 60 cents was the price; two months ago $1.20, and three months ago higher still, and of miserable quality.

The Italian Kermesse to open to-morrow in the Pabellon Argentino will be a tip-top affair lasting four days, and a fitting "postre" to Wednesday's big powwow. The great "novedad" will be a miniature mountain of the snow-capped Alps, with a village on its sides, with "tiendas" served by lovely señoritas. There will be paths up the mountain to the summit, so the public, by a stretch of imagination, can suppose themselves ascending Mont Blanc.

Molly Tomson's famous initials were made to serve a mean trick yesterday on one of our most esteemed subscribers. A paper was addressed to him as M. T. Blank, Esq., and he sent it to us with the following witty note. The initials M. T. should never be used in polite society, as they can easily be construed by oversensitive people as hinting at an empty head or an empty pocket, or both; so it is always safer to write at least the first name—be it Moses, Maurice, or Mike—in full. Here is our subscriber's crispy note:—

Dear STANDARD,

If "M T" is a veiled allusion to the condition of my pocket, this paper is evidently intended for yours truly; but as I never ordered it, nor, to my knowledge, have the pleasure of the "Head hitter's" acquaintance, conclude that it must be intended for Mr. M. G. Mullhall; and as he is (according to the STANDARD of Tuesday last) gallivanting all over Europe, the Post-office, looking blue, has added my domicile (Casa de Vd) in that colour to the address, saying to itself complacently, and in the vernacular of a classical broker—

Axe Homo.

The versatility of genius! We fairly collapsed with surprise yesterday when we saw George August Sala's last "The Perfect Cook." It looked at first blush as if some enterprising Editor had prevailed upon George Augustus for his name, but looking through it G. A. was stamped all over it, the chats in the kitchen being anything but suggestive of dish-cleaning, potato-peeling etc. It is another case of touching to adorn, and he seems to have been quite as much at home too in the kitchen as in the library or studio. He says that only three nations know what pudding means, John Bull, Uncle Sam and Fatherland. In fact, he says so much that anybody with a due respect for cookery as a fine art should visit the English Book Exchange and get the work to peruse at leisure and put in practice at opportunity.

San Martin will be gay and festive on Saturday next. The Damas de Caridad have organized a tip-top concert in which Mr. E. Pini will shine on the violin, Misses Reyes, Maria Laigle and Maria Huergo as vocalists, Miss Angelica Huergo and Mr. Villalta on the piano, and Misses Maria and Margarita Jimenez on the harp. General Capdevila has kindly promised the band of the 11th of the Line, and the Argentine and English Anthems will wind up what promises to be a very interesting entertainment indeed. It will take place in the Municipal Salon, kindly lent for the occasion.

We have not as yet seen here the new kind of bicycle recently invented in London. We received a sketch of it yesterday, and a queer looking thing it is, though an improvement, from an aesthetic point of view, on the present hideous and ungraceful "bike." It is somewhat more than a cycle and less than two, and is altogether different from any of the models yet produced by the restless genius of the inventors of wheeling novelties. Instead of being on the wheel the rider is inside it. There is practically "a wheel within a wheel." The inner wheel maintains a stationary position, which is necessary because it has fastened to it the rider's seat. Around it revolves the outer wheel, with which it has three points of contact, three grooved wheels that form a runway. The power is obtained by the simple action of a spring attached to the treadles, and it is promised that great speed will be made when the wheel is properly used. Lightness and simplicity of construction seem to be its best points. The rider, being suspended below the machine's centre of gravity, maintains a level seat.

SATURDAY

The Gold Eagle came a first-chop cropper yesterday, and the grizzly grin of satisfaction on the muzzles of the Bruins made them look quiet amiable. Optimism ruled the roast, and some people began absolutely to lay odds that the great end-of-the-century fad. Arbitration, will yet settle the Boundary Question. They are oblivious af the great law of nature that man is just as much (or more of) a fighting animal than any other. The arbitrator fixed on in advance on both sides of the Cordillera is the Grandest Old Woman on earth, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. This bears out the opinion of His Holiness Leo the Thirteenth, that if there is fair play and justice to be found on earth, it is in the law courts of Great Britain before those of all other countries. The news from abroad generally was stirring enough, with the exception of the "damnable iteration" (as Joe Surface, we think, says) of the Cuban intelligence, which has become absolutely sickening.

We are indebted to Mr. B. C. Conlan of Belfast for a little book entitled "Nothing Learned, Nothing Forgotten". It refers to the old question of Home Rule and Ireland's wrongs. We learn from it that, while the duty on beer is only 34 per cent, that on whiskey is 700!!! Heavens! What's that terrible crash? A commotion in our cellar! All the empty Buchanan bottles have committed suicide at the bare idea of a 700 per cent duty on whiskey. No wonder.

The latest news from Ashantee is a great discovery of gold there by an Irishman. We learn also that the new British Government has put a stop to the sale of girls at 5/ each, to be sold to the Johannesburghers at £10; so that gold mine has been shut up for evsr.

The numerous friends of Dr. and Mrs. Hanly will be delighted to learn that letters from them by yesterday's mail report them and all their family in excellent health. They are staying at Pau, where they have placed their sons at school. They say Pau is a bright, amusing place, with almost as much hunting, golfing and "biking" going on as in England. Capt. O'Grady and Mr. Oliver Ashworth were among their guests. During the hot months of the coming summer they intend going to San Sebastian, and, probably, in the winter make a trip to the South of Spain.

We smoked ourself into a seventh heaven yesterday with the new El Mason cigarettes made at the 'fabrica' of Fern..ndez and Co. 2375 Piedad. The "Masons" will be bought up like hot cakes, as in addition to their being made of the very best tobacco, each packet contains a "historical curiosity."

We call the attention of our musical readers to the reference in another column to the new Irish opera "Shamus O'Brien," which has just been produced in London. We hope Lord Chancellor Thompson and his clever amateur associates will produce this new opera at the San Martin in the coming winter.

Passing along Calle Florida yesterday afternoon we called in at Mr. Samuel Boote's well-known Artistic and Photographic store, and were surprised to see so little trace of the fire there. The place looks quite spic and span, and the display of pictures, frames, camaras and photographic machines was very good and well worth a visit.

The news from Chile last night took the gilding off the gingerbread. The Keynote there now is that the new Boundary arrangement proposed by Chile is merely another device to gain time and that it will succeed in this. Nobody believes in a definite arrangement. The panic about Falb's predicted earthquake to-morrow has assumed tremendous proportions. Every train leaving Santiago and Valparaiso is packed like a sardine box with terrified citizens.

The outrage at Chacabuco on Don Carlos Torcuato de Alvear, candidate of the National Party for Provincial Senator, has created a tremendous pow-wow in political circles. His estancia was attacked at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and he was wounded, and the quinta of Mr. Alfred Demarchi, President of the Radical Committee, was also attacked. Ex-President Pellegrini has sailed in, and is using all his great influence to have the criminals (who are known) arrested and punished.

We are forced by pressure on our space to hold over the conclusion of the wonderful Corrientes story.

The driver of a tram-tory yesterday fell under its wheels and was killed on the spot.

We heard yesterday on the best authority that 200 Chilian families settled in Neuquen have left for Chile, with all their cattle and belongings and are waiting in one of the Passes till the Santiago Government selects the land it has promised to give them in their own country.

In a few days, Prince George's Hall will be in the hands of ladies, carpenters, painters and decorators. The interior of the building will be entirely transformed, and visitors to the Scotch Church Bazaar, which will be inaugurated on April 14th will be somewhat surprised at the sight. This bazaar will undoubtedly be one of the greatest that has been held here. Everything is proceeding most favorably, and the Committee are most energetic. There will be about twenty stalls filled with the choicest articles, most of which have come from England and through the kindness of the Government been admitted free of all duty. Things will be very cheap in consequence, and sales are expected to be brisk.

The health of the Belgrano emigrés on Martin Garcia is excellent. In fact though an odd case is reported in the roads, yellow fever is no longer to be feared as a possible scourge. The hulk anchored in the Darsena with 400 naval recruits on board is reported to be in such state that it shames description. Eight cases of scarlatina have occurred on board and the whole 400 men are to be landed and sheltered in tents on the river-bank while their shambles are being disinfected. Plain speaking is best when the welfare of our navy is concerned.

A Cabinet Council of great importance is to be held to-day for the sole purpose of discussing the Chilian terms for the settlement of the frontier-difficulties, recently forwarded by Dr. Quirno Costa.

Mrs. Thornton's dance on Thursday night was one of the most fashionable events of the season. The quinta was beautifully illuminated, all the saloons thrown open, and the house taxed to its utmost to accommodate all the guests. The Corps Diplomatique was in full force. The charming Miss Baring, daughter of our esteemed Minister in Montevideo, was the guest of the evening, the ball being given on the occasion of her departure from Buenos Aires, where she has been on a visit at Mrs. Thursby's. She left last night for Montevideo. Dancing was kept up until the wee hours. The orchestra was first class and the supper superb.

When will the Argentine "jeunesse dorée" attain the sartorial triumphs achieved by Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who has recently married Mrs. Vanderbilt, the mother-in-law of the Duke of Marlborough? He is about forty, a smallish man, with a choleric complexion, and the nervous, quick movements which Rudyard Kipling thinks are so typical of Americans. His hobby is horses, and he owns and drives several coaches. As a coachman he dresses in the full regalia of the British hunting squire of thirty years ago, with pearl-coloured, bell-crowned hat, scarlet waistcoat, green coat with brass buttons, high black stock, and lilies of the valley in his buttonhole.

SUNDAY

No news, consequently good news from Martin Garcia. The Aquitaines' passengers will in all probability swell to-day the numbers on that island. Only 3 patients are now on board the floating hospital, one of whom belongs to the Aquitaine.

The Chilian plot thickens. It is the beginning of the end and the atmosphere is becoming disagreeably murky. The Cabinet Council which was to have been held yesterday was prevented by the absence of Dr. Romero. This meeting, however, was merely to draft the reply to Chile already decided on at the Council held on Friday to which ex-Presidents Mitre and Pellegrini were invited. We understand that some of the Chilian proposals are accepted, others demurred to, and others rejected "in toto." There is no difficulty as to the North: the whole question lies in the Southern boundary line. To put the question in a nutshell; Chile stands by her "divortia aquarum" theory, while Argentina insists on her "highest peaks" pretensions. What, however is the most important point of all is that President Uriburu and his Ministers have, it is said, resolved to inform Chile that the time for speaking about arbitration has not yet arrived. What does this imply? That for Argentina it never will arrive? It looks very like it. If so, we are indeed within measurable distance of the end—whether that be Peace or War.

Some human bones were found yesterday morning in an excavation in Calle Cuyo. The medical report is that they must have been buried from 20 to 25 years ago, and Police Magistrate Bustamante, as in duty bound, has ordered the detective force to enquire into the mystery.

Italy is growing quite enthusiastic over the Plate and we hear that within the last month or so no less than 15 Italian officers have offered their services which have been accepted by the War Office here. Yesterday the services of a well known Italian naval officer were offered and, we presume, will be accepted. The enthusiasm is even spreading to the diplomatic corps and there is a story going the round now that, in the course of a conversation the other night, one of that conspicuous body said he would throw up his post and take to the tented field in the event of a scuffle. We shan't vouch for the truth of the story, but it is going the round.

Cricket and tea, racing and whiskey, the Italian Kermesse and Chianti, Frank Brown's circus and "caramelos" and the theatres at night are on the amusement card for to-day, and we sincerely hope that Falb and his earthquake will not spoil sport by day or night.

The Minister of War and the Chief of the Staff, General Capdevila, left last night for San Luis, Cordoba, Mendoza and San Juan, to put the finishing touches to the arrangements for the autumn manœuvres of the National Guards in those provinces.

Signor Luiggi will be again on the move next week, since the Estado Mayor de Marina is simply waiting for advices of the placing of the buoys in San Blas, to send this renowned engineer to have a look at the port there, described by Admiral Kennedy as superior in many respects to Rio.

We feel the greatest pleasure in life in informing shareholders in the Prince George's Hall Company that they can now obtain Certificates of Shares, in exchange for Bank receipts for calls paid, by applying for same at San Martin 186, to Mr. John C. Gibson, Hon. Secretary.

We return our best thanks to Miss Laura Vattuone, Laureate and Gold Medallist of the Argentine Conservatory of Music, for a copy of her beautiful "Romanza sin Palabras," composed for the Kermesse and dedicated to that distinguished lady, Baroness Acton.

The catholic disposition of the Anglican Church is well illustrated by the ample provision made by this Church in our city during Holy Week. For the Semana Santa there are more than twenty services provided, as we gather from a circular now being passed round. The more simple ones will doubtless meet the interests of the regular and devout attendants at that Church, but the foremost feature in the pious functions proposed is the series of sermons to be preached by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson of Quilmes daily at two o'clock. This gentlemen has already gained renown as a pulpit orator, in manner and style strongly resembling our great Irish Dominican preacher, Father Tom Burke.

Members of the Choral Union taking part in the Mikado are reminded that the last rehearsal (previously to the dress rehearsals in the Opera House) will take place at Prince George's Hall on Monday 30th March at 8.30 p.m. As it is intended to go through the whole Opera on that occasion members are requested to make arrangements to remain the whole time.

The dress rehearsals with the Orchestra will take place on the 6th and 7th prox., and the performance on the 9th prox.

The Germany Singing Academy announces its 127th concert for to-morrow night. As usual with this Society the programme is of the very highest order, and will be a great treat.

We are glad to announce that the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Zorrilla, was at the Government House yesterday, and will resume his post next week.

The deed is done. All the private banks announce in another column that they will close from Wednesday next at 4 p.m. till Easter Monday morning. Four clear holidays. Of course the Bolsa will follow suit.

The news from Europe yesterday was kaleidoscopic. First and foremost Oxford won the Boat Race for the seventh time running, by a length, after the most exciting race on record. Then John Bull has bought Delagoa Bay from Johnny Portugee, and Madame La France will certainly have another fit of hysterics over the event, especially as her Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Parisian chemist, M Berthelot, has resigned, owing to the bad fall he got in his diplomatic wrestling match with Lord Salisbury over the "Don (t) go la" expedition. The ruction in Matabeleland is most serious, and has brought another South African notability into full view, the young explorer, Mr. Selous, a Londoner famous in the Athletic Sports line, and who now joins Rhodes and Jameson as a Triumvirate of popular heroes of the day. We are evidently on the edge of a general flare-up in South Africa, and when it is over the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and some other odds and ends of places, will have the British flag waving over them. Great fear of another Italian disaster in Abyssinia is now expressed, owing to General Baldissera's advance.

The elections to the Legislature of the Queen Province to-day inspire some fear of an addition to the number of funerals to-morrow. "Grupos sospechosos" have arrived in several of the towns, and our prophetic soul scents half a dozen shindies here and there.

Again we have to take off our best hat to our friends Messrs. Galli Bros. for late English papers to the 7th inst. Amongst the mass of papers they have received is a limited number of *Famous Cricketers* and *Sportfolio*. We have never seen portraits so superbly brought out as in both these admirable publications, for which early application should be made, as there are not very many numbers.

Arrivals.

The following passengers have arrived per Pacific packet Liguria:—

For Buenos Ayres—Messrs. C. Metzler, C. Amunategui, W. R. Ancrum, E. Higgins, H. Schmitz, W. Milligan, C. Bover, H. W. Buist, W. S. Nicholson, S. A. Lister, A. Barber, F. L. Wyatt, Leon Thomazo, Edward Caulfield, Joseph Langer, Michael Dinneen, M. Healy, Dr. Kops, Mr. and Mrs. Luis Jordan and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bremner, daughter and family, Miss Stephenson and Miss Sarah Stratton, Miss K. McDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick and children (3).

For Montevideo—Mr. G. ells.

For Rosario—Messrs. J. Chiswell, Geo. Leech, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Schwarz.

Passengers Booked

Per Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Steamer Thames, which left Southampton March 6th:—

For Buenos Ayres—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Caley, Mr. and Mrs. L. Chubb, Miss S. Lumsdaine, Mr. Charles A. Hall, Mr and Mrs. Huergo, Mr. Hedderwick, Mr. J. R. Walker.

For Montevideo—Mrs. Murphy, Mr. W. D. Costobadie, wife and child.

For Bahia—Messrs. G. Manston, T. W. Marshall, C. E. A. Lumb. . Saldanha, H. Estill, T. Tarling, D. E. Carruthers.

Departures.

The following passengers will leave for Europe to-morrow by P.S. Orissa:—

Messrs J. Stead, L. Weltor, Mr and Mrs South, Mrs Barash, Mr and Mrs Listia and 3 children, Messrs Strong, Hough, Salvador Perramon, D. Lean, Mrs Hudson, Mrs G. Rosini, Mr Urquiji, Mrs A Schimmer, Messrs H. Wilmson, Viranco, Luis Meyer, Smitsman, Mrs E. Frin, Messrs L. Torres, C. Lavigny, Gousset, Valle, and 14 third-class.

The following passengers are booked for Europe by R.M.S. Thames which leaves on 2nd April:—

Mr Williamson, child and nurse, Miss Taylor, Miss Colt, Messrs A. R. Gumpert, E. D. Drabble, M. Laurence, R. G. Barber, M. de Brouckere, Mr and Mrs Penrose, family, 2 children and nurse, Mr and Mrs P. H. Vargas, Messrs Tenney, Pedro Gand, Benito Crespo, Miss Corry Smith, Miss Carr, Mrs Zanders, Miss Zander, Mrs Jefferies, Mr & Mrs J. B. Oyler, Mrs Hirschberg and child, Mrs Hirschberg's nurse and 2 children, Miss Childs and 2 children, Mr Ker Seymour, Mr Hugh Wright, T. Forde, C. J. Tetly, Master W. H. Bridger, Revd E. E. Haslink, Captain Cowper, and 20 third-class.

Commercial News.

Monday, March 23rd 1896.

Mr. Dyson, who has arrived up from Chubut in the Villarino, reports everything flourishing in that quarter, the sensation of the day down there being the escape of the Oriental outlaw Ascencio, who vulted over the wall, taking advantage of the sentinel's attention being distracted for a moment, and made good his escape, and though he was hotly pursued no trace could be found anywhere. Whilst in prison he astonished everyone by dilating in the purest English, explaining that his acquaintance with the language was made in a sojourn in the Falklands. When taken he was clothed in lion-skins, from which he was immediately dubbed "Cuero Leon," his unkempt beard and Absalomic flow of hair likening him to a wild man of the woods, which he veritably has been for a number of years. His capture was effected by the Indians. It seems that one day he stumbled across the Indians' tropillas unguarded, the red skins being away "bolearing," which he very cooly took advantage of to make away with all the horses, about 320 head; naturally when the owners returned they felt the reverse of amused at the practical joke played on them and set out in pursuit, following the trail day and night till they picked him up. Ascencio makes out that he has an island down Santa Cruz way, that serves him admirably as a "pound." The settlers, now that he is abroad again, all have to sleep with an eye open. Mr. Dyson reports having met Messrs. von Heyking, Blum and Mestreit on their way to the mines, so that by this time they will have arrived there. At Rio Corintos they are working hard, but have not yet arrived at extraction stage. Mr. Koch is Manager.

Gold opened firm ot 325 in the second hour and kept bullish for some time, fluctuating between 324½ and 325¼, until it became evident that there was plenty of prompt gold at these rates which caused a depression, and the price dropped away gradually to 324, at which it closed; at 4.30 p.m. here were sellers at 323, buyers holding out for ¼ point lower. The bulk of the business was done for to-morrow, and the bears in view of the supply of gold offering, think that tap-price has now been touched for the menth, which is not improbable, as paper keeps tight and the bulls may not find enough to carry over the liquidation. In stocks prices shewed a trifle weaker than in the morning, though very little was doing.

The following export figures of the wine crop from the Province of Mendoza during the month of February will be of interest to other vine growers and dealers:—

Departments	Kilos
City	1,042,010
Belgrano	1,861,190
Maipú	100,080
Palmira	38,700
San Martin	147,600
Rivadavia	43,390
Tunuyan	42,100
La Paz	400
Total	3,245,470

Tuesday, March 24th 1896.

The cables from the great metropolis to-day report a rather squeamish feeling in Argentine stocks there, due to the rise in gold here and pessimistic tone of correspondences in the *Economist* and *Times*. The quotations are:—

Funding Loan	81
Morgan Loan	73¼
City Improvement Works	65¼

Bread looks like running up in Australia, as the grist for the mill has run so short that large orders have been filled for Californian wheat for the eastern colonies. An Australian paper calculates 14 or 15 sailers chartered to load about 30,000 tons, space in addition, having been engaged on most steamers for several months to load about 15,000 tons more between wheat and flour, so that this total in immediate prospect meant 45,000 tons or say 1,680,000 bushels for the Australian granaries. The total cost is estimated at a quarter of a million sterling which will mostly be settled through London.

Mr. E. Healy, the Bolsa King, has not made his appearance for some days, and it is reported that he is in Mar del Plata, putting into practice an infallible martingale that is to break the bank and wind up the season there. The King has got such wonderful tuition in all that touches combinations, that we should not be at all surprised to hear of the business coming off.

Thursday, March 26th

The gold business at the first ring just fell a trifle short of ¾ million dollars, of which over ¼ changed hands for cash, the rate opening at 322½, stiffening up immediately to 323.50, to fluctuate between that rate and 322, as the heavy supply of cash gold began to take effect, and then reacting again to close at 322.80 sellers. After the ring there was still lots of gold on offer and the price fined down to 322 at which it closed buyers. For dates there was little disposition to operate and the "pase" stood at about 4 points for April. In stocks there was extreme lethargy, some National F Cedulas changing hands at 81 and Telegrafica-Telefonica shares at 110, whilst Catalinas were about 20 cents better than last quotation.

Can any of our readers kindly give a gentleman named Alpha the address of all or any estancias where mules and horses can be purchased; about the horses there should not be much difficulty, but the mules are not so plentiful, at least in this part of the republic, though up country they are so common that they run to seed, as it were, and bright specimens of the genus they are too, especially if you get fixed on that blossom known as the "chucaro." An answer about the aforesaid horses and mules will much oblige.

The cables from London to-day shew a sharp reaction in Argentine stocks, which is undoubtedly due to the decline in the premium and better feeling now prevalent in the Limits Question. All the stocks reflect improvement, the latest quotations being:—

Funding Loan	82½
Morgan Loan	74½
City Improvement Works	66¾

A Sunday or holiday without the ubiquitous auctioneer plying his merry trade seems out of order altogether. But the Argentine Autolycus is nothing if not keen-witted, and seeing that there was but poor chance of doing any business yesterday, they very diplomatically furled their flags, donned their most Himalayan head-coverings and joined the Italian manifestation—a master stroke of policy, as the Italians are by a long way their best clients. The result was of course a void in the auction line.

We have great pleasure in congratulating the well known firm of Bell Bros. of Chascomus on their purchase of one of the finest lots of Lincoln Stud Rams from the world renowned farm of J. and R. Kirkham, Lincolnshire, England, which arrived by ss. Bellenden. The business has been done through Messrs. Breymann & Hübener, who are also to be congratulated on the selection of such splendid stock.

We see by the New York papers the death from drowning announced of Mr. Ladenburg, a New York banker, of the well-known firm of Ladenburg, Thalman and Company.

The Royal Mail packet Thames has arrived in the Mount, all well aboard, and mails and passengers will be up to-morrow.

Perhaps owing to the holiday our familiar friend *La Agricultura* made its salute rather late yesterday. It has some nice plates of the Agricultural Hall and Fine Arts Palace in Atlanta, and judging by the engraving they throw a good deal of style into these things up north. The Hall particularly is a very imposing-looking structure. "Agricultural Credit" and "State of the Colonies" form the themes of the leaders, and they give ample food for reflection, being well developed and to the point.

Shipping brokers reported the freight market rather improved with more inquiry. Whole steamers prompt were spoken of engaged at 12s/6d for orders, so that prospects look better in this line. Mr. Wallace is still in Mar del Plata.

Rather ticklish news for estancieros! The carbuncle which was supposed to have been wiped out has made a reappearance on Mr. Barbieri's property in Las Flores and already disposed of 12 to 15 head. And this is not the worst. On several other estancias in the partido the pest is strongly suspected to be at work, so that vigorous measures should be taken to prevent contagion.

The Land League has laid before Government its project for obliging cure of scab all over the country; the provisions in no way differ from those already published the principal clauses being dipping and prohibition to move infected animals.

The Engineers Department has asked the Minister of the Interior for $367,000, to meet the cost of re-constructing the wharves on the Riachuelo.

In the Catalinas the following is the stock and movement up to the 25th inst:—

	Bags	kilos
Wheat	8,659	649,425
Bran	397	11,910
Mustard	780	59,500
Turnips	73	3,225
Maize	34,795	2,609,625
"Cebadilla"	16	640
Flour	—	—
Linseed	29,353	2,201,475
Oats	1,646	65,840
Rye	109	7,085
Bird-seed	1,305	78,300
Barley	93	3,720
Total	77,196	5,690,853

Movement during the week:—

	Bags
Entered deposit	28,986
Left do	14,730
For port direct	27,763
	71,469

	Bales
Hay	9,481

A correspondent from Cañada de Gomez wired us to-day that there was a great auction of live-stock on the Dickinson estancia yesterday, some thoroughbred stock from Las Rosas having been also sold there with excellent result. The attendance at the sale was enormous, but it would have been still more so had the auction been properly advertised, as nobody here knew anything at all about it, and no doubt many estancieros would have attended, had they known what was going on. This annual sale on the Dickinson estancia is always a feature of business in this line. The buyers crowd in from the whole province of Santa Fé and even from Cordoba, and as years roll on Salta and Jujuy and Buenos Aires and Patagonia will send their contingents, looking upon the fixture as a kind of Argentine Ball's Bridge. Over 150 persons attended yesterday's sale.

We hear of some business doing in Pampa Central lands, but the details for the moment are kept in reserve.

A telegram from Mendoza reports an order being filled for 1000 horses and 1000 mules for Chile. This looks significant, as we are more accustomed to sending Chile fat beeves and wethers than horses, fat or lean.

The New Zealand rams at Bullrich's attracted a good deal of attention, not on account of their quality, which was rather below the mark, but from the fact that the New Zealand farmers should think of sending such animals to this country. There is no scarcity of rams here whatsoever, so that sending anything but the very best class is just sending coals to Newcastle. The Lincolns were not a bad lot and sold fairly well, but the Southdowns were a very inferior batch, undersized and poor altogether, so that the New Zealanders must have a very poor opinion of our strains to try our market with such animals.

The sale is refuted of the property known as Medano Blanco in Necochea, 1200 squares for $70,000, buyer Mr. Juan Dumeq, seller Mr. Juan B. Larraburu.

In Entre Rios there is great activity in live-stock transactions; 1100 steers from General Donovan's estancia, Santa Caridad, have been sold for the Banda Oriental at $32 paper each, and the Fray Bentos saladero has bought a drove off General Victorica's estancia Palmar at $10 gold. Mr. S. Cabrera has sold to Don Delfino Xavier of Feliciano 2500 criollo cows al corte at the high price of $7 gold each, about 400 novillos counting in. In Corrientes, department of Curuzú Cuatiá a business is reported done in cows at $7 gold.

It is needless to say that almost nothing was doing at the marts yesterday and the following are the only transactions reported:—

Messrs. V. S. Lobato and Co. sold sites in Lomas, Calles Belgrano, Laprida, Boedo and Pueyrredon, alongside the Athletic ground at $1 to 1.40 the square yard.

Mr. C. Ramella sold a fine site 14x38 yards Calle Viamonte 1430 for $25,000, at the rate of about $40 the square yard, buyer Mr. Pedro Romero Castañon.

Friday, March 26th 1896.

The gold price dipped again very decidedly to-day, though, strange to say, the bears are even yet over sanguine about further development in this line. There is a good deal of give-and, take about the business; both sides are covering, and it looks as if the settlement will find the market quite liquidated, unless something fresh and startling crops up to galvanize the speculation and knock the liquidation all to pieces again. The market seems to consider the Chilian difficulty out of count for the time; at least everything is on a satisfactory footing and pointing that way, but they speak of bad news from Europe at the ring, observing a most judicious silence as to its purport, whilst another rumour going the rounds was that the Bear King had sold to a private bank a million gold dollars for end of year; not the slightest credence, to say nothing of importance, was attached to either one or other, and as exchange has not broken away again, the market might be characterized as quiet with a weakish tendency. Neither party, we imagine, will care about pushing matters much till after the liquidation. Then the campaign will be started afresh, the speculation revived, and the whole market drawn again into the vortex of this financial struggle. At present both sides are taking a preparatory breather.

Circulars were handed round to-day announcing that the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company has named another representative here, Mr. T. Keppel, who, with Mr. Steinhans, holds full powers from the Company. Their offices are at San Martin 56.

The cables from Deptford to-day announced steers selling at 22 to 28d and wethers 28 to 32d, all per 8 lbs. We see by London advices that the English butchers have had a scare, thinking that they had found pleuro-pneumonia in some Argentine steers, but it turns out to be "enteque" a disease unknown in England and they have written for particulars. Dr. Even says that "enteque" is peculiar to cattle on the coast here and culminates in asthma and anœmia, but is not dangerous.

Owing to the bad news from Antwerp yesterday little or nothing was done in the wool markets this morning. The total amount sold did not pass 280,000 kilos, prices were as usual. French artistas ruled the day; it is strange that with a low gold market and low freights there is not more competition. The Germans are operating on a very small scale, in fact their competition waxes low before that of the French, who, notwithstanding the fall in Antwerp and Roubaix still continue to buy in their old brisk style. Several large parcels have arrived from the Colorado and Patagones, but as the stock of fine qualities is so large there is very little attention paid to these wools.

A leading consignatario informed us this morning that there are still 80,000 bales for sale. We hope he is mistaken, as the season is drawing rapidly to a close and one already notices a falling-off, both in interest as well as in competition.

In Mr. A. Ellerman's report, we find the following comments on River Plate wool:

"There has been a regular demand for available lots of unwashed wool, but business was to a moderate extent, embracing only 399 bales from Buenos Aires and Montevideo, as thus far, the stock offered but a poor selection of new-clip wool. About 3,500 bales have just come in, and further supplies are soon expected. The term market, during the fortnight, ruled steady, with an improving tendency, so that two days ago prices for tops were about 10 centimes higher than a fortnight ago. Since then the tone has become more quiet, and, with contracts giving a total of 2,500,000 kilos tops and 825 bales unwashed wool.

Mr. William Goodwin, in his last report to Europe, gives the following statements on Argentine cereals:—

"Wheat of very satisfactory quality continues to arrive from all districts of Santa Fé and Rosario, but such a large part of the stocks in Santa Fé has to be set aside as irrevocably damaged, that persistent rumours of deficiency in export surplus as compared with last year are current. The quality of linseed arriving is most unsatisfactory, although quantity is considerably larger than last year. With hot weather, and occasional heavy rains, the growing maize crop promises to be exceptionally large and of fine quality, and meanwhile, although there is no diminution of supply of the old crop, really good quality is scarce.

Saturday March 28th 1896.

The market, look at it as you will, seems worked out. It wears a most unmistakably passive, inoffensive aspect, without apparently ruffle or ripple, and with to-day's liquidation over and the Easter recess coming on, the month may practically be considered at an end. The bulls have not had matters all their own way of late; but looking back on the month's business it will be admitted that the bears have had an awful, wearing time of it. They were actually basted in their own grease, and as if this were not enough, the bulls predict that next month they (the bears) will be annihilated, overwhelmed, driven out of the market altogether, and gold sent up with a skirl, which, in view of the state of the market, seems unfortunately only too possible. The stiffness of the contango is proof manifest of the tightness of paper, which is the best bulwark of the Bruin, but this will not curb the speculation. Even the most pronounced believers in the fall are beginning to waver. They expected to find the bulls tremendously short and were mistaken, the shortage being pretty evenly balanced, and the guttersnipes who follow the furrow with untiring keenness, were nibbling, "picholeondo," as it is called, to-day for a riss. There seems to be more doing in produce certainly, and the exports have recovered, which has reacted on the exchange market and stayed a collapse in rates, but when everything is considered this cannot be looked upon as permanent, and the prospects on this head are not encouraging. The ring may be all wrong; it very often is, but it has good grounds for donning a bullish aspect at present.

The report and balance-sheet of the River Plate Trust, Loan and Agency Co., Limited, was handed round to-day and shews that the concern is doing a very prosperous and increasing business, the working for yoar 1895 leaving a net profit of £57,805. The paid up capital is only £675,000 of which £300,000 is in shares of £10 each and £375,000 in B shares of £5, the former earning a total dividend for the year of 11% and the latter 3%, of which 50 % had been already distributed as interim dividend. Besides the capital there are also 4 % Debentures and Terminable Debentures to amount of £754,928 and £279,639 respectively. The other important items of the balance-sheet are Gold Loans on First Mortgage of Freeholds £1,171,913, properties foreclosed £51,683, general investments £367,692, consolidated stock 2¾ % £95,164 and Company's new premises in the Avenida £48,395. The reserve fund stands at £150,000. Every thing in the document bespeaks careful management and the directors report a "decided improvement in the general state of business in the Republic."

The following are the week's exports:—

	Tons		$ gold
Wheat	33,500	equal	753,750
Maize	25,000	"	400,000
Linseed	6,900	"	262,200
Wool	10,800	"	2,235,600
Total			3,651,550
Last week's			1,536,700
Balance in favor of this week			2,114,850

An increase of over 2 millions gold must be considered highly satisfactory, all the more so that for quite a month or more the returns have been shewing a steady decrease. The increase is not in cereals, but in wool. Last week the export on this head was almost 10,000 tons under that of this week, which would seem to point to a good stock still on hand, though we have the authority of a leading shipper for supposing that the wool is now pretty well exhausted, as also the wheat, and only the maize crop now to fall back on. At all events it is satisfactory to see the exports looking up again, and this should manifest itself in the exchange market. Rates have recovered somewhat during the past few days, and, if there is a continuance of activity in business, the recovery will be pronounced.

The many friends of Mr. Arthur Watson will be glad to hear that he has arrived home safely from the Plate, has settled down at Ealing, London, and is much benefitted by his trip to the Plate.

The auction sale of Mr. Thurburn's furniture was well attended, and everything sold well. Next week the bank moves from the Carabassa corner to its enlarged head premises across the street.

Another heavy failure in Rosario was spoken of to-day: a large importing firm, liabilities said to reach $800,000 m/n. Five houses in Buenos Aires are said to be caught in heavily.

Mr. J. B. Medici, who has arrived up from Montevideo, was welcomed by his numerous friends and congratulated by them on at last terminating the great Montevidean muddle, known as the Western Railway contract. We published this morning the details of this arrangement, which seem to us sufficiently onerous. Messrs. Caymari and Barreto come out of the business very well. This was the business which for so many years was in the hands of our old friend the late Mr. Michael Carroll, and who did not live to see his long labors to close up the affair finally crowned with success. We have full confidence that in Mr. Medici's able hands the railway which is so much needed, will be carried out.

Mr. George A. C. Walker, the well-known land and live-stock broker, was welcomed to-day on his return from Quequen and El Moro, looking ten years younger. Mr. Alexander Mackill was also welcomed from Bahia Blanca. The train from the South this morning brought a big crowd from the Coast.

The 57th number of the *Produccion Argentina* gives some very important notes of the wine growing business of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic; the figures are too long for our columns. Mr. A. Benitez's article on the camps of Buenos Aires will interest all estancieros. The carbuncle disease is well described in our colleague, and we advise cattle owners to peruse the article, as it explains all the stages of the sickness. As usual, Don Lix Klett's article on the situation of the markets is a good one.

There is splendid news from the Las Palmas sugar factory of Messrs. Hardy and Co. The crop this year promises a yield of from 45,000 to 50,000 tons of cane, which is a very big lot of material to deal with in 4 months. The factory begins working in the first week in May.

LITTLE'S SHEEP DIPS
FLUID and POWDER
CHEAP, SURE AND RELIABLE
Cures for Scab.
Sole Importers
RUNCIMAN & Co. 158 Chacabuco, Buenos Aires
1268 d31 xp

A correspondent from Fair Station F.C.S writes us that they had a dose of rain there on Tuesday night, though not enough to ruin the reputation of any Wiggins, Argentine or weather-wise. Camps, cattle and sheep are in very good order.

The Engineers Department has laid before the Minister of the Interior the petition of Mr. O. Bemberg for a 15 years privilege for an apparatus for making gas from grease. The Department advises that it be granted.

Mr. Miguel Pastore has been named First Engineer of the hydraulic machinery of the Port Works vice Thomas Higgins who has resigned.

The Minister of Finance has ordered the free despatch of four cases of new notes from London for the Caja de Conversion.

The Finance Minister has issued a decree with Regulations for working Yerbales, which will be free on the State properties. For each ten kilos of yerba from these State lands and from private properties in the National Territories, a tax of 50 cents is imposed.

At a Cabinet Council held to-day the Chief of Police was authorised to expend $90,000: in the purchase of ambulances, etc., $15,000; horses, $20,000; repairs of 24 de Noviembre deposit, $15,000; medicine $5,000; Comisaria repairs, etc., $20.000; saddles and harness $5,000, etc., etc. It is also decided that the Bomberos are to be increased, to enable them to do guard duty at the Penitentiary and the Correctional Prison.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Saturday tells heavily on the produce markets, consignatarios and "artistas" were more engaged in settling their accounts than anything else. The operations during the past week have been rather slack. Wheat was high, but a lull was plainly visible in the current operations. Some leading authorities inform us that there are several large parcels on hand, but owing to the prices offered no business can be done.

During the evening 1,000 bags of maize were sold at 3 dollars, and in the Central Dock 3,000 bags were sold at 3.40.

The sales in the wool markets did not reach 250,000 kilos which shows a strong falling off in the general. The business fact of the matter is that the arrivals are far ahead of the sales. The telegrams from Antwerp do not correspond with our own. The relax is noticed in the change of the gold market, but still it be should strong enough to knock up present ideas. If one takes the past auctions into consideration, we can well understand the pifference of opinions.

The following was sold this morning in the Markets:—

CENTRAL

Cross-Lincoln wool—6000 kilos at 10.00, 5000 do 9.30.

"Mezcla" wool—2500 kilos at 8.50; 3500 do 8.20; 15000 do 8.00; 7000 do 8.80; 5000 do 7.60.

Fine—15000 kilos at 8.50; 3000 do 8.40; 14000 do 8.00; 24000 do 8.; 500 do 7.80; 1200 do 7.00.

"Borrega" cross—7000 kilos at 9.00; 1000 do 8.00; 2500 do 7.50; 35000 do 6.30; 6000 do 6.10.

Do fine—5000 kilos at 7.60, 5000 do 7.50, 2000 do do 7.20, 1000 do do 6.50, 1000 do do 6.20.

"Estacion"—40 doz at 0.55, 70 do 0.52, 105 do 0.50.

Do Desechos—30 dozen at 0.35, 85 do do 0.30, 70 do 0.28.

Lamb-skins—20 dozen at 3.30, 100 do 3.20, 150 do 3.10.

Sheepskins damaged——20 dozen at 2.50, 80 do do 2.40.

"Matadero" cow-hides—100 at 3.30.

Cow hides consumo—150 hides at 9.50, 70 do 9.20.

Nonato—50 hides at 10.00, 50 do 9.80, 20 do 9.20.

"Becerros"—50 hides at 10.00, 50 do do 9.80, 20 do 9.20.

"Potro"—50 hides at 6.50, 20 do 6,40, 50 do 6.20.

Horse hair—100 kilos at 16.50, 1000 do 14.50, 150 do 14.00.

CONSTITUCION.

Cross Fine wool— 1500 kilos at 7.50.

Do mixed—1000 kilos at 7.50.

Borrega cross—1000 kilos at 8.00.

Do mixed—1500 kilos at 6.50.

Do lambs—2000 kilos at 5.80.

Consumo sheepskins—40 dozen at 0.75, 10 do do 0.74, 45 do 0.72.

Do Desechos—46 dozen at 0.55, 10 do do 0.54.

Do Estacion—100 dozen at 0.56, 300 do 0.55, 120 do 0 46.

'Estacion' sheepskins—80 dozens at 50, 55 and 56.

From the rivers—80 dozens at 0.52.

Do desechos —30 dozen at 0.30, 110 do 0.35 and 36, 50 do 0.35, 50 do do 0.33, 20 do do 0.25.

Do capachos—80 dozens at 0.20 and 16.

Messrs Galloway Scheidler and Company Limited give us the following items on cotton:—

Our market has again bsen indifferent to events in Liverpool, while the raw material has lost several points. Cloth has been remarkably steady and a fair number of orders have been booked. The weakness in cotton has induced manufacturers to go on at last prices, which were refused only a few days previous, but it has had the effect of checking demand for some staples and both buyers and sellers are puzzled to account for the curious and unexpected state of affairs which at present exists in the cotton market.

India and the far East have again done a fair trade and the R Plate, and Egypt have also shewn signs of improvement.

Cotton—Speculative "bulls" have become tired of holding their purchasee, and one by one the weak ones have dropped out, each day making a slight reduction in the official quotation, which now stands at 9/32d per lb. The statistical position points to higher prices later on, and our greatest authority on crop figures still holds to his estimate that the present crop will not reach more than 6,500,000 bales.

Grey goods—A very large business has been done in fine dhooties for Calcutt2. Shirtings for India and Japan have been booked and some drills for China.

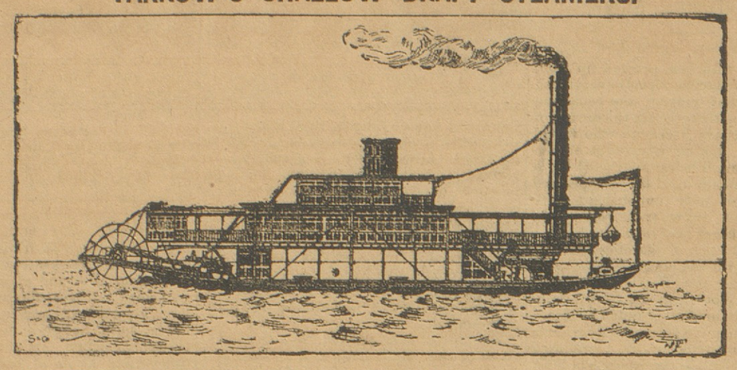
White goods—Fine goods are still in demand but staples are quieter.

Prints—A fair average trade is going on for most markets. The River Plate and Brazil continue to send moderate lines.

Messrs J. J. Erausquin and Company favour us with the following:—

Arrivals at the Corrales from 1st to 15th March:—

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. YARROW have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.

Messrs. YARROW lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambesi.

They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.

1355 29 30

	Head
Arrivals during the fortnight...	30,676
" From 1st Jan. to 29th February.....	129,460
In stock since last year.....	4,252
Total.....	164,399
Total slaughtered during the fortnight.....	25,472
Do do from 1st January to 29th .....February.....	92,382
Sold for "saladero" from 1st January to 15th February....	10.035
Do do for "invernada" do do....	14.035
Do do for export do do.....	1,407
Total number, large and small..	19,108
Spoiled carcases.....	362
In stock.....	3,097
Total.....	164,388

Mercado Central de Frutos.

Arrivals—143 waggons with 642,703 klos wool, 2937 parcels sheepskins, 1776 cow-hides, 330 do horse hides, 41 bags hair, 1 do feathers, 38 casks grease, 573 bags of maize, 771 do wheat, 744 various cereals.

Mercado Constitucion.

Arrivals—65 waggons with 288 bundles of wool, 578 parcels sheepskins, 803 cow-hides, 20 bundles of hair 2 do feathers and 5389 bags cereals.

Once de Setiembre.

Arrivals—139 waggons with the following produce:

6087 bags shelled maize, 3916 do wheat, 228 do bran, 135 do flour, 299 do linseed, 400 do oats, 192 do birdseed.

Sales:—

				$
Morocho	Maize	superior	at	2.80
"	"	central	"	2.70
"	"	"	"	2.70
"	"	good	"	2.50
"	"	tramped	"	2.50
Yellow	Maize	Exportation	"	3.10
"	"	"	"	3.10
"	"	"	"	3.00
"	"	"	"	2.95
"	"	"darsena"	"	3.10
"	"	"	"	3.25
Wheat	Barleta			
and	French	superior	"	8.50
"	"	good	"	8.30
"	Barleta	to arrive	"	8.10
"	French	regular	"	7.80
Birseed		superior	"	7.00
Flour		Taurel hnos		
		marca cero	"	1.45
"		" 1st	"	1.20
Linseed		at Catalina	"	10.15
Hay		alfalfa superior	"	37.00
"		"	"	36.00
"		"	"	39.00

Barracas al Sud.

Arrivals:— 110 waggons with 10,702 sheep.

Sales—

	from $	to $
Capones Lincoln.....	5.30 "	8.30
Do Rumbouiliet.....	4.30 "	5.50
Do do	4.80 "	5.70
Do and sheep	4.10 "	—
Sheep.....	5.20 "	—
Borregas.....	3.20 "	—
Lambs.....	3.00 "	—

Corrales.

	Number
Arrivals.....	3677
Slaughter:—	
Steers, cows and calves..	1513
Spoiled carcases.....	2
	1515

Sales:—

		$		$
Steers fat.....	from	46.00	to	68.00
" " meat	"	40.00	"	44.00
" " good	"	30.00	"	35.00
Cows fat	"	35.00	"	40.00
" " meat	"	30.00	"	30.50
" good "	"	20.00	"	24.00
Vaquillonas fat	"	30.00	"	32.00
" good meat	"	20.00	"	26.00
Calves large	"	13.00	"	17.00
" good meat	"	10.00	"	14.00
" small	"	6.50	"	9.50

SALES AND AUCTIONS.

Monday. March 23rd, 1896

Messrs Bullrich and Co. had a tremendous gathering at San Fermin, Dr. Irigoyen's estancia, and got rhe following prices for this high class stock:—

	$ m/n each.
Lincoln sheep	25 to 150
Blackface	35 " 150
Lincoln rams	200 " 300
Rambouillet sheep.....	40
Lincoln, blackface and Rambouillet wethers....	7.35 " 9
Mestizo steers	50 " 103
Mestizo cows and heifers "al corte".....	27 " 102
Durham bulls.....	700 " 750
Mestizo colts.....	81
Shetland ponies.....	100 " 200

Total sale, $77,867. The buyers included Messrs. Bernasconi, Anagoyti, Rodriguez, Taurel, Monje, Ortiz de Rosas, Villafañe, Nocetti, Pellegrini, Rodriguez, Gaete, Woodgate, Tuckerman, Compañia Londres and Buenos Aires, Salazar, Schoo, Ocampo, Fernandez, Castro. Rivera, etc.

Tuesday, March 24th 1896.

Business as usual was dull at the markets to-day. At Tattersall's a fine lot of young Lincoln rams imported by Mr. Ewart were disposed of as follows:—

		$	Buyer
Lincoln	ram	540	Duckerman
"	"	450	"
"	"	500	Casares
"	"	510	Pradere
"	"	450	"
"	"	500	Ximenes
"	"	520	Walker
"	"	600	"
"	"	650	"
"	"	470	Guglielinetti
"	"	500	Martrin Donos
"	"	400	Tomas Bell
"	"	410	" "
"	"	570	Ortiz
"	"	410	"
"	"	400	Zazala

Mr. Carlos Quirno Costa sold a small house in Pergamino, Calle 11 de Setiembre and 25 de Mayo, for $3.550, buyer Mr. del Jacobis:

Friday, March 26th 1896.

Things were quiet at the marts in general to-day, all attempts in this line being monopolized by the great sale of camp and stock at Tattersall's. The estancia is situated between Mar del Plata and Balcarce, being well known as Las Priedritas, surrounded by the Inglesitos, Luro, Iraizos, Santa Clara and Torres Aguero properties, measuring altogether 3 square leagues, as follows:—

	At $	Buyer
4033 hectares	36.50 hectare	M. Iraizos
4075 "	50.00 "	Dr.F.Perez

Whils the stocks sold thus:—

	"Al corte"	At $	Buyer
2500	head cattle	16.50	Dr. F. Perez
1120	" "	16.50	M. de Hox
1520	sheep "	5.40	Garaicochea
1058	" "	5.20	"
967	" "	4.00	N. & J. Lastra
765	" "	3.70	M. Candia
1002	" "	3.50	"
1177	" "	3.50	"
983	" "	3.40	"

Total sale 442,081

Messrs. Bravo and Co. sold yesterday, house Calle Juncal 1044 belonging to Saguier heirs 10.39x57.20 metres for $67.000; being at rate of $129 sq. metre. Buyer, Mr. Alexander Shaw of the well known firm of John Shaw annd Sons.

Saturday, March 29th

Our southern peripatetic arrived up today with budget replete with camp news. He reports having taken accurate note of cereal prospects, with result that the wheat crop from Tandil to B. Blanca he calculates 100,000 tons, which will all be shipped though B. Blanca, though this district is so poor in maize that this crop may be left out of court altogether; in Chascomus, Ranchos, Monte, Belgrano, Las Flores Azul and Rauch 25% may be knocked off the area under maize this year as compared with previous one, and this with the drought should cause a falling off of say 40% as compared with lost crop, but only as regards production, the quantity available for export being about equal to that of last season, as it is all sound, dry grain and not the damp, unsaleable article that the chacareros had previously; though much of the latter was given to the stock, there is still a good deal on hand. Our correspondent reports very keen demand for mestizo Lincoln sheep and great scarcity of sellers. There are also many buyers for good mestizo cows "al corte" at prices ranging from $25 to 40 according to quality. Steers and wethers are rather neglected and prices weak. Good inside camps are much looked for and easy to realize in small lots, but demand not quite so marked for big lots. The camps around Tres Arroyos are beginning to show the effects of the drought, and if it lasts much longer the estancieros will soon have to begin moving their stock.

With regard to the fine estancia sold yesterday down south, Los Piedritas, situated between Mar del Plata and Balcarce, brokers were looking it up to-day on the maps, but could not locate it owing to the name of the owner not being given. The price averages about $116,000 the league.

At the marts there was absolutely nothing doing to-day.

Births.

On March 17th, at Villa Catalinas, the wife of H. M. Mavor, of a daughter.

On March 24th, at Calle Defensa, Buenos Aires, the wife of Harold E. Heyworth, of a son.

On March 23rd, at Calle Salta 1286, the wife of N. R. Seery, of a daughter.

On March 16th, at Estancia Ojo de Agua, Alfalfa, F. C. S., Mrs. John Armour, of a son.

Death.

On March 24th, at the residence of her father, San Andrés de Giles, Margaret, fourth daughter of William Crinigan and Ellen Evers, aged 25 years. R. I. P.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

Feeney's

"Grocery & Provision Stores"

634 - Calle Rivadavia - 634

(Established 1892)

The largest and best assortment of English Groceries in Buenos Aires

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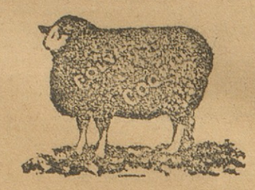

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